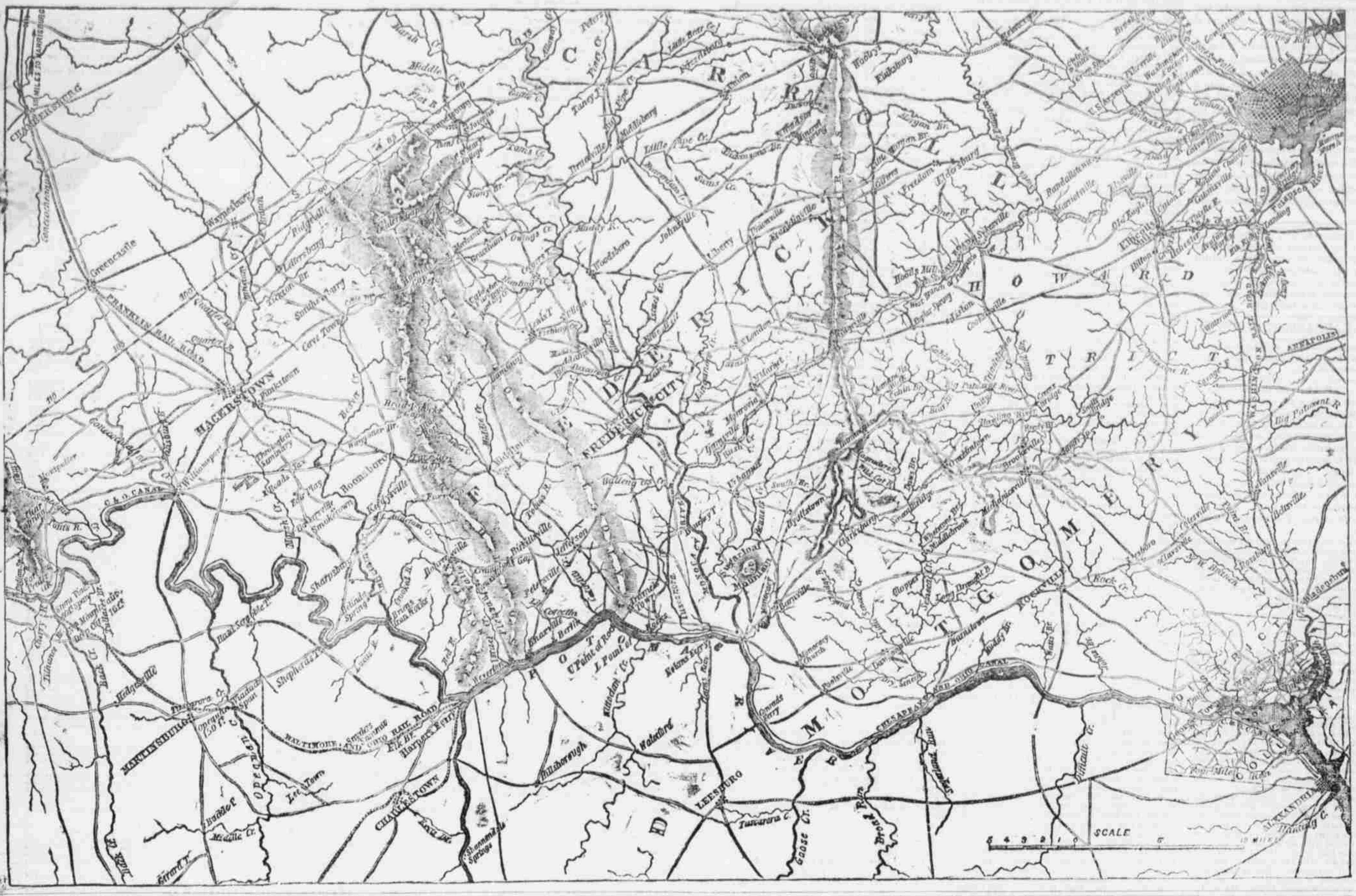
THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE TWO CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 11, 1864. [PRICE TWO CENTS.

MAP OF MARYLAND, AND PARTS OF PENNSYLVANIA AND VIRGINIA, SHOWING THE THEATRE OF THE REBEL INVASION.



LATEST FROM REBEL RAID.

Destruction of Northern Central Railroad.

PENNSYLVANIA INVADED TO-DAY.

THE TELEGRAPH LINES CUT NORTH OF BALTIMORE.

2500 Rebel Cavalry En Route for Gunpowder Bridge on Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

RAILROAD BELIEVED TO BE AMPLY GUARDED.

HUNTER IN THE REBEL REAR.

We have received reliable information that on Sunday morning a Rebel force of cavalry numbering about 2500 struck the Northern Central Railroad at Cockeysville.

They at once cut the wires, tore up the track, and burned the bridge at that point. A detachment started north towards Ashland, and tore up about one mile of track, and burned another bridge.

The main body started towards the Susquehanna or Gunpowder bridge, while several hundred this morning proceeded on their work of truction northward on the Northern Central lroad, burning bridges and cutting wires, but not halting long enough to burn up rails. At noon the operator at Parkton station reported them approaching, and at once evacuated. The latest is that they have come within fifteen miles of Hanover Junction with their destructive work of bridge-burning.

The main body coming north cut the telegraph wires, about ten o'clock A. M., of the People's Independent Line, which runs on the turnpike road north of the railroad; but they have not struck the railroad yet, and Mr. Felton will put out trains at regular time.

A report from Baltimore says that the Rebels are massing their forces near Rockville, at a point equidistant from Baltimore and Washington, and that they are being reinforced from the south side of the Potomac. The later part is somewhat doubtful.

General Hunter has been heard from officially in the Rebel rear, within twenty-four hours.

There are other cheering points, but we refrain from giving them publicity.

EXCITEMENT IN DELAWARE

RALLYING OF THE MILITIA.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WILMINGTON, July 11, A. M.—Sunday afternoon the excitement in Wilmington was intense. The people turned out *en masse*, bells were rung; flags run out; and by night over six hundred men had fallen in behind the drum and fife.

At Newcastle the people were aroused by telegraph, and in an hour sixty men were enrolled, and six hundred dollars contributed.

Little Delaware is in motion, and appreciates the impending danger.

THIRD EDITION.

REBEL INVASION.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD DESTROYED.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD INTACT.

THE REBELS MARCHING NORTHWARD.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

HARRISBURG, July 11, 11·30 A. M.—The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad still remained intact this morning.

A telegram from Glenrock, on the Northern Central Railroad, this morning, states that a body of Rebel mounted infantry and cavalry, between 1200 and 1500 strong, are destroying the railroad fifteen miles south of that place, and marching northward.

The Rebels appear to have retired altogether from Western Maryland, and are concentrating their forces towards the northeastern part of that State.

GOV. BRADFORD'S RESIDENCE BURNED

THE TELEGRAPH WIRES CUT.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—The Rebel cavalry burned Governor Bradford's residence this morning. It is only four miles out on Charles street road. A squad of ten Rebels did it.

They came to the residence, and ordered out the Governor's family, permitting them to take only a few valuables, and then fired the residence. The furniture was all destroyed.

The Governor was in the city, and was not captured.

12 o'clock M.—[Here the wires connecting Philadelphia and Baltimore failed, being cut by the Rebel guerillas.]

[The break in the telegraph line is understood to be at Magnolia, seventeen miles this side of Baltimore, and nineteen miles from Havre de Grace. It is also reported that a passenger train has been captured at Magnolia.]

Active Movements of the Government.

BOSTON, July 11.—The steamer *Rose Standish*, on returning from her trip to Hingham last night, was taken possession of by the Government and was loaded with ammunition, and immediately steamed for the Potomac. The steamer *Russia* was also seized by the Government last night, was loaded with ammunition, and left early this morning.

Volunteering in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, July 11.—The late call for five thousand Massachusetts volunteers is being responded to with alacrity. The old 6th, the pioneer regiment of the war, is expected to be ready for mustering in on Wednesday. Other regiments will speedily follow.

Movements of Steamers.

FARTHER POINT, L. C., July 11.—The *Peruvian* passed here this morning bound for Quebec. Her news is anticipated.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The *City of Limerick* has arrived. Her news is anticipated.

A Burning Vessel Seen.

SALEM, MASS., July 11.—The schooner *Galena* reports that on the 3d instant off Bermuda she saw a full-rigged brig on fire.

Arrival of the Steamer "Circassian."

NEW YORK, July 11.—The steamer *Circassian*, from a cruise, arrived here to-day, bringing passengers and despatches from the Gulf Squadron.

BATTLE AT MONOCACY.

Details of the Affair—Desperate Fighting—Some of the Casualties, &c.

MONROVIA STATION, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Saturday, July 9, 8 P. M.—Our forces evacuated Frederick last night about midnight, falling back to Monocacy Junction. The Rebels, who were behind Kittoctan Mountain yesterday, entered the town in force about sunrise this morning without opposition, and gradually pressed our pickets back to the Monocacy, where our main force was posted to meet them.

A line of our skirmishers stationed between the Frederick Railroad and the river, composed of the 110th Ohio Regiment, first opened on the advancing enemy, but were soon driven across the river at the Georgetown pike bridge, when our guns, on the hills this side of the river, commenced throwing shells.

The enemy soon had about double their number of guns in position at various points on the other side of the river, and commenced to use them pretty efficiently. Our forces were disposed in a single line of battle along on this side of the river.

General Lew Wallace was in chief command in person. After the artillery firing had somewhat given shape to the action, and resulted in pressing our line back a little, the enemy gradually advanced in three distinct lines of battle, also throwing out a line on each flank, easily fording the river at all points.

The most desperate fighting took place on the pressing in of our left. It was in an open field, and at some points almost a hand-to-hand encounter. Shells and bullets howled and whizzed in wild and terrible confusion, and the utmost courage was displayed on both sides.

Step by step, and thinner and thinner our heroes, opposed by at least three to one, fell back, disputing every inch of ground, and have finally brought up at this place (Monrovia Station), where they are again forming with reinforcements that have arrived during the day.

Our dead and some of our badly wounded have fallen into the hands of the enemy. Appended is a complete list of the wounded who have been gotten off and sent to the rear. The friends of these will find them at the Patterson Park Hospital, Baltimore, under the care of the efficient and obliging surgeon in charge.

There seems to have been a particular fatality among officers, some of the regiments having lost nearly all of their field and line officers. I hear of the following casualties:—General Tyler, captured, Colonel Seward (son of the Secretary), 9th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, wounded; Lieut. Col. Hall, 14th New Jersey, wounded and captured; Captain Hooker, 106th New York, killed; Captain Robinson, 106th New York, killed; Captain Paine, wounded and a prisoner; Captain Day, wounded and a prisoner; Captain Leonards, 14th New Jersey, wounded and a prisoner; Lieutenant Oaks, of Colonel Truax's staff, wounded and a prisoner; Private Barker, 3d Maine, killed.

The evacuation of Frederick seems to have been by an order from Washington yesterday for combination purposes.

Although General Wallace has so far been opposed by a stronger force than his own, there is no need of alarm at Baltimore or Washington.

Let the authorities at these places bring out the proper combinations of Sigel, Hunter, and Wallace, and other loose fighting material, and all will be well. The troops here are not whipped yet, and with the reinforcements arriving can keep back the Rebels until amply sufficient force is brought here to set matters straight.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Augustus Pabst, 14th N J
Stephen H Powell, 14th N J
Wm H Vinglins, 1st Md
Lewis F Brown, 11th N J
Michael P Mack, 14th N J
John H Matthews, 14th N J
J J Armstrong, 14th N J
Wm Bischo, 3d Md
John Fritzman, 3d Md
Ezra Ralby, 6th Md
Nicholas Wilson, 138th Pa
Francis Valentine, 87th Pa
J Butler, 138th Pa
Jacob Klepper, 138th Pa
Obediah Hebert, 14th N J
Charles Archer, 14th N J
George Sanderson, 87th Pa
W T England, 1st Md
Wm Rhowe, 87th Pa
Herman Harmer, 3d Md
Mich'l Hagelan, 14th N J
Cornell Rowe, 3d Md
Henry Vine, 8th Pa
Valentine Dolan, 1st Md
James Gilghoro, 1st Md
Elias Stonesifer, 138th Pa
Wm Yetman, 14th N J
John G Hager, 6th Md
Alex Patterson, 6th Md
Paul McHabagh, 87th Pa
Wm J Smith, 138th Pa
W L Compteberger, 138th Pa
John F Herry, 122d Pa
W Sheads, 87th Pa
D W Sloan, 87th Pa
Dan F Stecker, 14th N J
John Silvers, 14th N J
Saml Werner, 87th Pa
Morton Kinney, 3d Md
J M Lovell, 6th Md
Saml McGinney, 87th Pa
J H Coleman, 3d Md
Wm Orm, 3d Md
Chas Everingham, 8th N J
Henry Loit, 14th N J
Jos Laleira, 14th N J
Thos G Nokin, 87th Pa
Heinrich Pollard, 14th N J
W S McKee, 3d Md
Wm Chidster, 3d Md
Franklin Ure, 3d Md
A T Clark, 14th N J
Jas Davison, 14th N J
D G Hussy, 87th Pa
Nicholas White, 14th N J
I C Wood, 138th Pa
Geo Gilson, 138th Pa
Wm Ernest, 138th Pa
Salomon Ernest, 87th Pa
Abraham Mackley, 138th Pa
Asher Apdegrafe, 14th N J
American Garrison, 14th N J
Andy Hare, 1st Md
Alex Cuthbertson, 138th Pa
Philip Long, 6th Md
Edw Monaghan, 87th Pa
John Tames, 3d Md
Isaac Turney, 3d Md
Capt John McKee, 14th Ohio
Simon Sigafoos, 138th Pa
C W Fleming, 14th N J
John Syke, 1st Md
Andrew Garrison, 14th N J
John Snyder, 87th Pa
Theo Klepper, 138 Pa
Geo Bryan, 14th N J

The Fight Near Frederick.

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL WALLACE, ELLICOTT'S MILL, VIA BALTIMORE, July 10.—About 11 o'clock on Friday night our troops evacuated Frederick City and retired to Monocacy, where General Wallace put himself in position to defend the railroad bridge. All was quiet during the night, the enemy cautiously occupying the city about daybreak.

At 8 o'clock on Saturday evening they moved down the Frederick pike, and threw a heavy line of skirmishers in a half circle towards Harper's Ferry pike.

Our pickets were soon driven in, and our skirmishers fell back slowly. Our guns were ordered to open fire, and we shelled the enemy; but their guns were vastly superior to ours, and replied vigorously.

The artillery fight was kept up several hours, the Rebel column advancing steadily under cover of their batteries. We kept the enemy at bay for hours, and would have held him in check had he not received reinforcements.

The fighting was desperate on both sides. The enemy had four lines of battle.

We held the railroad bridge until three o'clock, when an order was given to retire, which we did in good order. The foot bridge over the Monocacy was destroyed.

The enemy followed us cautiously, and threw a few shells at our rearguard.

General Tyler, commanding our right wing and defending the stone bridge, fought bravely. Sixty of his men fell at one charge. General Tyler is missing, and is believed to be captured, as he was surrounded, and his men cut their way through.

Several of our officers were killed.

We did not lose a single gun nor a flag, and but few prisoners.

The Rebels were commanded by Early.

Colonel Seward is all right.

Generals Kelly and Sullivan, we learn, have again got possession of Martinsburg.

The Rebels destroyed two bridges on the Northern Central Railroad last night.

Great excitement prevails here and at the stations on the road, on account of a report that the enemy are marching on Baltimore.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK

Burning of Steamer "John F. Potter"—The Pier Destroyed—Loss $250,000—Three Steamers Rescued from the Flames by French Sailors.

NEW YORK, July 11.—About one o'clock this morning a fire was discovered on board the steamer *John F. Potter*, of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, lying at Pier No. 1 North river. The steamer was soon wrapped in flames, and the pier, covered with a shed, took fire, and this, with its contents and the steamer, was totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at $250,000, which is partially insured.

Engine No. 33 and two hose carriages were on the pier at the time it took fire, and were entirely consumed. Several firemen and policemen were obliged to jump into the river to save their lives, and were picked up by boats' crews from a French man-of-war.

Six boat loads of sailors, with their officers, from the French vessel, in the face of the terrific heat, succeeded in saving three steamers at the next pier. These noble men were obliged to jump overboard to save themselves from burning, while others soaked their shirts and caps in the river for the same purpose.

The Philadelphia Hotel was slightly damaged.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

MONDAY, July 11.—The excitement attendant upon the Rebel raid upon our southern borders has caused a lull in business circles, heightened very materially by the fluctuations in gold and foreign exchange.

There is no Quercitron Bark here, and No. 1 is in demand at $50 ℔ ton, which is an advance of $3 ℔ ton.

The markets for Provisions, Naval Stores, and Oils are very inactive.

There is rather more activity in the Flour Market, with more disposition to operate; 1100 barrels good Western extra family sold on Saturday at $11, and to-day 400 bbls. Broad Street Mills extra at $11@11 25. The trade have only bought in a small way to-day at a range of $9 50 for superfine up to $13 for fancy lots. There have been no transactions in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

The supply of Wheat is very limited, and prices are higher by 10@15c. per bushel, with sales of about 2300 bushels of red at $2 50@2 60; at the latter figure 2000 bushels Kentucky red were sold. White is held at $2 65@2 70. Rye is in request at $1 70@1 75. There is but little Corn here, and yellow is firm at $1 75, but we hear of no sales. Oats are in good demand at 90@97c. Barley and Malt are not offered except at an advanced price.

There is more firmness in the Whisky Market, and $1 85 ℔ gallon is now demanded for Pennsylvania and Ohio Western. A sale of Pennsylvania is reported at $1 80.

FOURTH EDITION.

LATEST FROM THE RAID.

THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

EIGHTEEN BRIDGES BURNED.

THEY REACH MONKTON.

Rally of Pennsylvanians to the Rescue

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, July 11.—The Rebels have burned eighteen large bridges on the Northern Central Railway, and are still advancing, cutting the telegraph and railroad.

They had reached Monkton at the latest accounts. The destruction of property is great.

Troops are arriving here rapidly. Reading and Lancaster will turn out a strong force.

Men are responding all over the State.

There is no force at Frederick, but there is a heavy Rebel reserve at Middletown, Md., holding the South Mountain gaps.

Burning of Trains and Property at Magnolia.

We have reliable information that two passenger trains from Baltimore to Philadelphia this morning were destroyed by the Rebels at Magnolia, seventeen miles from Baltimore. The Rebels also burned all the property of the railroad company in that vicinity.

THE VERY LATEST.

Destruction on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

FOUR P. M.—The only train that it is thought could have been captured by Rebels is the one that left Baltimore at 8 A. M. for Philadelphia. The trains going south were detained at Perryville.

This afternoon a considerable Union force, infantry and artillery, crossed at Havre-de-Grace and started in pursuit of the Rebels.

No trains leave the Baltimore Depot for points south of the Susquehanna; but to-morrow Mr. Felton will have completed arrangements for a boat line in connection with the railroad to the Susquehanna.

It is not known that the Rebels have as yet burned the trestle-work at Gunpowder or Bush rivers, and it is known that gunboats are there to defend them.

The Conewango Bridge, fifteen miles west of Oxford, is reported burned.

The Rebel cavalry left Magnolia this morning in a northeasterly direction.

Arrival of a Prize Steamer.

BOSTON, July 11.—The British prize steamer *Rouen*, from Bermuda for Wilmington, arrived here to-day. She was captured on the 2d of July by the *Keystone State*.

A portion of her cargo is still on board; but most was thrown overboard. She is an iron side-wheel steamer of 165 tons.

After the "Florida."

PORTLAND, July 11.—The frigate *Ticonderoga* sailed to-day in pursuit of the *Florida*.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Flour advanced 25@50c.; sales of 17,500 barrels at $11·80@12·25 for State, $11·[illegible] for Ohio, and $12·90@13·50 for Southern. Wheat advanced 3@5c.; sales unimportant. Corn firm; no sales. Beef firm. Pork firm; sales of 2,000 barrels at $40 75@41 for mess. Lard firm, at 21½@22¼c. Whisky dull, at 1 73@75c.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Visit to General Grant's Army—The Lieutenant-General Hopeful and Confident—The State of Feeling in Washington—The Capital Perfectly Safe—General Augur in Command—A Force of Veterans at Hand—Officials and Convalescents Ready to Serve.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 10, Midnight.—Hon. John Covode returned yesterday from a visit to the headquarters of General Grant, whither he went for the purpose of obtaining the body of his son, Colonel Covode, who was killed during Sheridan's late raid. He had several interviews with the Lieutenant-General, and reports that General Grant was very hopeful, and expressed himself with the utmost confidence in regard to ultimate success.

General Grant did not attach much importance to the Rebel raid in Maryland, as he did not believe Lee would dare detach any considerable force from in front of the Union lines before Petersburg.

Washington, which, amid all the exciting rumors of the Rebel invasion, has preserved a most dignified placidity, was this afternoon thrown quite off its balance by the telegrams of the evening papers, foreshadowing a probable advance of the Rebel force in this direction.

This was not decreased by the military movements which soon began to develop themselves, and which seemed to authorize the inference that the authorities also were not without their apprehensions that the Rebels might attempt a dash on the long-coveted prize of the national capital. The streets presently became alive with moving troops, wagons, ambulances, and as much of the pride, pomp, and circumstance of war as American armies generally exhibit.

Without entering into details which it would be improper to mention, suffice it to say that the force within the line of intrenchments around this city is ample for its thorough protection against any demonstration the enemy may make in this direction; but lest they should attempt it, General Augur and his Staff have been busily engaged all day, making full preparations to receive them.

The *Star* of this evening states that information has reached here that a satisfactory body of veterans are already in a position from which they can reach either Washington or Baltimore before the Rebels can appear in force in either direction.

In addition to this and the regular garrison force, the services of other bodies of available men can be instantly called for. The very large brigade of men employed in the Quartermaster's Department here and in the vicinity mustered this forenoon at their various rendezvous, and for drill. They are ready for instant service, if it be necessary to call them out.

The hospitals have been scrupulously examined for all convalescents capable of doing duty, and such as are have been sent forward to the defenses.

To-morrow it is expected that the militia of Washington will be called out, and the department clerks will be armed for service, if necessary.

The President, to-day, with a small cavalry escort, visited the fortifications on the exposed side of the city, and found everything in a satisfactory condition.

The movements of the Rebels have not yet developed themselves sufficiently to admit of anything more than mere speculation as to their purposes. In regard to these the most contradictory opinions exist. Certain it is, that whatever the Rebels design they should execute quickly, for the concentration of Union troops will very soon make it a question not of their success in either purpose, but of their possible escape at all.

Up to the hour of writing, the Washington and Baltimore Railroad continues uninterrupted. The usual trains have been run to-day. Their rate of running has, however, been slower than ordinary, and the advance has been made cautiously.

The telegraphic cable to Fortress Monroe was cut last night by a dragging anchor, and no communication has been had to-day with General Grant.

Major-General Gillmore arrived here to-night.—*N. Y. Times.*

—Major Samuel Walker, a ganger in the Boston Custom House for thirty-four years, died at his residence in Chelsea on Monday, at the age of sixty-four. He was appointed to office by President Jackson, and was considered one of the most experienced gangers in the country. He perfected the present system of gauging.

—The Syracuse *Journal* announces the death of Daniel Gott, a distinguished lawyer. In 1846 he was elected to Congress; and in 1848 was re-elected, defeating Charles B Sedgwick by a small majority. At the ensuing session of Congress he offered the celebrated anti-slavery resolution which made his name famous over the Union. After the accession of Mr. Fillmore to the Presidency, Mr. Gott opposed the leading "conservative" measures of his administration, including all the compromise bills.

EXTRA!

FIFTH EDITION!

PIRATE "FLORIDA" OFF CAPE MAY.

Five Vessels Burned by Her on Friday Last.

CAPE MAY, July 11.—Since Friday last the pirate *Florida* has captured and burned five vessels near this point. They are named as follows:—

Barque *Golconda*.
Barque *Berry*.
Barque *Greenlaw*.
Barque *Selinda*.
And another vessel, name unknown.

The crews of these ships, numbering sixty-one persons, leave for Philadelphia by railroad at twelve o'clock, and will arrive about four o'clock.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

LATEST FROM HARRISBURG

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, July 11, 3 P. M.—The telegraph is still working to Parkton Station on the Northern Central Railroad, and there are no Rebels in their immediate front.

Parkton is south of Hanover Junction, about fifteen miles, in Maryland.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SCENE AT THE BALTIMORE DEPOT THIS MORNING.

Cutting of the Telegraph Wires, and Capture of a Passenger Train.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, the wires of the American Telegraph Company, between Havre-de-Grace and Washington, were cut, either by Rebel sympathizers residing along the line of the road, or by some troops detached from the Rebel forces now invading Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Since writing the above, we learn that the break occurred at Magnolia, seventeen miles this side of Baltimore. Up to the hour of writing, nothing has been heard from the eight o'clock train which left Washington this morning, and fears are entertained that it has been captured.

The noon train left the depot at Broad and Prime streets with instructions to proceed carefully along the road. But few passengers went out in it, the report of the cutting of the wires and the capture of the morning train being extensively circulated at the depot.

At the depot this morning great excitement prevailed, and a number of passengers turned back through fear that the line of travel would be interrupted.

BALTIMORE IN IMMINENT DANGER.

Telegraph Line in Possession of Rebels—Capture of Baggage Trains.

At half-past nine o'clock this morning, a despatch was received by Mayor Henry from Secretary Stanton, urging him to send immediately to Baltimore all bodies of men now organizing in this city, without regard to number or classification.

It is reported that the Rebels have had possession of the American wires at Monrovia since 10 o'clock this morning, and that a number of messages and despatches from this city have been intercepted by them at that point.

Some five trains have been captured between Bush river and Baltimore since nine o'clock this morning.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 11
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 sh Penn M n...... 10	100 sh Read. R. R..b30 68
100 sh Read. R. R..b12 67½	500 sh do.........c 67

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U.S. 5-20s reg..... 104	$1000 Elmira 7s.........110
$1500 do ......coup. 104	50 sh Fulton Coal.... 8
$800 do 108¾	100 sh P Mining...b30 10¾
$2000 Penna 5s 100	3 sh Morris Can.... 91¾
$1000 Sch. Nav. 6s '82.. 84	500 sh Reading R ..s5 67
$1000 Pa. R. 1st m 6s..122½	100 sh do........b5 67
$1000 C. & A mg 6s.....114	200 sh Phil. & Erie..b5 34¾

H. S. LEWIS, Stock Commission Broker, No. 7 Farquhar Buildings, Walnut street, below Third

PRICES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

	First Call.	Second Call.
United States 6s, 1881, int off	105¾ bid	105¾ sales
Rock Island Railroad	.. bid	110 sales
Reading Railroad	68¾ bid	68¾ sales
Illinois Central Railroad	.. bid	129¾ sales
Galena Railroad	.. bid	[illegible] sales
New York Central Railroad	135 bid	134½ sales
Erie Railroad	113¾ bid	113¾ sales
Harlem Railroad	260 bid	260 sales
Gold	283 bid	.. sales
United States 5-20s	104¾ bid	104½ sales
Market	Unsettled.	Heavy.

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

10½ A. M. 280	12 M. 283
11 A. M. 282	1 P. M. 282

FIFTY DOLLARS BOUNTY.

COMMERCIAL REGIMENT,
COLONEL A. LECHLER, Commanding.

Recruits Wanted for Company I.
HEADQUARTERS AT THE "MODEL,"
No. 217 S. FOURTH ST.

Captain ALBERT ROGERMAN.
First Lieutenant FRANK C. BENSON.
Second Lieutenant CHARLES W. ROGERS.
jy11-3t*

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE City of Philadelphia, July 11, 1864.—A despatch was last evening addressed by the Mayor to the Secretary of War in the following terms:—"Will you authorize one regiments to enlist for the immediate defense of Baltimore and Washington, to remain in service only during such emergency? It is believed that only thus can prompt and large aid be assured."

To such inquiry the Mayor received at noon a response, as follows:—

"In answer to your telegram of last night, the President directs me to say that the Government will accept the services of any patriotic citizens for such terms as they may be disposed to offer, but cannot undertake to organize them. That must be done by the local authorities, while the Government will render any assistance in its power for arming, supplying, and transporting them to such points as they can be useful.

"EDWIN M. STANTON,
"Secretary of War."

In accordance with the purport of the foregoing, I do hereby invite and urge the citizens of Philadelphia forthwith to organize into companies of minute men, to proceed as soon as possible to the aid and defense of our neighboring [illegible], and to these [illegible] every facility will be given by the [illegible] upon application to their Committee of Defense, now sitting at Chestnut and Fifth streets.

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

THE LATE MEMBERS OF COMpany C, Gray Reserves, will meet at the Armory, No. 238 MARKET Street, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to organize a Company for service.
It* WM. W. ALLEN, late Captain.

COMPANY F, GRAY RESERVES.—The Company is now Reorganizing at the Armory, BROAD Street below Race, and will go at once.

Former members and good citizens generally are invited to attend at the Armory and enrol their names.

By order, M. C. KENNEDY, Captain.
S. C. BENN, O.S. jy11-2t*

Official Drawings of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky.

CLASS 326—July 9, 1864.
4, 10, 40, 55, 64, 39, 31, 12, 60, 57, 5, 37, 79.
EXTRA CLASS 327—July 11, 1864.
65, 2, 63, 71, 60, 51, 41, 24, 57, 66, 17, 70, 64.
Circulars sent by addressing
S. E. SIMMONS & Co.,
Covington, Ky.

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Two Cents Per Copy, or Twelve Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as ten o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1864.

THE REBEL RAID.

The mystery of the Rebel movement up the Shenandoah Valley into Maryland is fast being resolved. What seemed the other day to be only a party of marauders, scouring the country within our lines for forage, has since assumed the shape of a much more formidable and serious enterprise. It certainly is to be very deeply regretted that the designs of Lee in this instance were not foreseen sufficiently to admit of a more complete state of preparation to meet and oppose them. Between extravagant fears on the one hand, and a still more foolish disposition to underrate a real danger on the other, we have lost a good deal of precious time in idly speculating about the character, the purpose, and the magnitude of the emergency, when we should have been busily making haste to anticipate and confront it.

But it is possible that the intentions and tactics of a shrewd and active enemy, fruitful in expedients, and driven to incredible or improbable undertakings by the very desperation of his fortunes, cannot always be comprehended, except as they progress towards development. Nor is it wise to waste, in vainly lamenting our failure to provide fully against an exigency before it arrives, the few and brief moments that should be promptly and energetically employed in getting ready to grapple with it when it has actually come.

We are beginning to see pretty clearly that a strong Rebel force has crossed to this side of the Potomac, north of Baltimore and Washington; and that, instead of only seeking to obtain supplies for a famishing army, Lee is engaged in an offensive movement against the National Capital, with a force suited in size, composition, and appointment, to the importance and peril of the expedition, and probably led and directed by himself in person. If this be not so, it will at least do us no harm, in the end, to act upon the hypothesis, since the vigor with which we move to resist it is likely to be proportioned to our idea of the imminence and magnitude of the danger that is to be met.

For this reason we do not feel inclined to affect contempt of an invasion which may possibly prove to be an exceedingly serious matter, demanding a swift concentration to oppose it of all the military resources of which we now can possibly avail ourselves. It will be a sad disappointment, no doubt, if the necessity of the occasion shall require the withdrawal of Grant's army from Petersburg to the defense of Washington. But even that measure should be borne with considerate patience by our people, in view of the imperative nature of the emergency which may, perhaps, render it indispensable. It is hard to realize that Lee has been able to turn suddenly from the defense of Richmond to an offensive movement upon Washington. But if events convince us of the fact, it is our duty to change our own plans and operations accordingly, and not stand in dumb or drivelling amazement at the audacity of the Rebel leader.

It is rumored that a certain portion of Grant's force has already been detached, and is now in a position to intercept the Rebel advance either on Baltimore or Washington. With the reinforcements it will receive from the North, it may be able to defeat and drive back the invaders, as Meade drove them, a year ago, from Gettysburg. In that case Grant may still prosecute his campaign on his present "line," and Richmond fall in consequence of the very effort of Lee to save it by trying to produce a diversion of Grant from that point.

SOMETHING ABOUT MORALS.

There is the strangest want of honesty among the mass of reputedly honest men. We are often forced to doubt whether there is such a thing as an entirely and genuinely honest man, or any just sense in the world of what honesty really is. We venture to affirm that hardly a day passes in which somebody does not meet with an instance of bad faith and double dealing where he would have looked most implicitly for the strictest and most inflexible integrity.

These experiences are not only surprising but painful. They shake our trust in all mankind, and lead us in the end to conduct our business, and even our social intercourse with each other, on the principle that no one is true, but all are knaves. It is amazing to observe what very mean and petty frauds the best men, according to this world's estimate of them, will be guilty of habitually and without the slightest apparent consciousness that they are doing anything dishonorable. Their moral sense is either very unenlightened, or very sadly perverted. It would appear that the only sound standard of right has been, in practice, departed from so gradually and universally, that the world is not aware that it is professing one code of ethics, while living by another.

Many of us have very refined and just ideas of duty, which we violate continually without any compunctious visitings of conscience, though we think very ill of others who are guilty of conduct which, in ourselves, does not at all seem unbecoming. The reason of this is that we try our neighbors by a theoretical morality which is very severe and exalted, and about which we discourse at all times with the eloquence and complacency of a "Joseph Surface," and determine the rectitude of our own lives by a test which is accommodated to the demands or exigencies of our vices and passions.

We met with a case recently, in which certain persons who would avoid a racecourse with holy horror, committed, deliberately, an act of bad faith, which a less pretentious and puritanical, but more truly honest, man declared to us would have expelled them instantly from any jockey club. To be plain, the men referred to subscribed their names and pledged their word to an express contract which they afterwards persistently refused to fulfil, on grounds entirely foreign to the conditions and obligations of their engagement.

This was a gross and direct fraud in point of morals; but it was even more than that in degree and character of turpitude, in so far as it put at risk the money of a number of co-subscribers who honorably redeemed their word, and also imperilled the fortunes of an enterprise involving thousands of dollars. We mention this case, not because it is singular or in any wise remarkable, but merely to say that the individuals who were guilty of so plain a bit of practical falsehood and swindling hold their heads very loftily in our business community and our social circles; and would denounce it as an infamous crime if a poor devil should forge their names to any paper, though they daily take that liberty with their own names, quite as decidedly and effectually, according to any sound moral law, and in the sight of God.

It is melancholy to behold, among the most reputable persons, persons who stand as exemplars of virtue and honor among us, and who influence our social and business life, acts of dishonesty and equivocation that would disgrace a common rascal, and send him to the penitentiary. But such things are almost too familiar to excite remark, while society itself is so demoralized that it opens its arms and its doors to the canting nabobs, whose riches have been the wages of sin, and whose religion or whose morality is all summed up in a code of selfishness and cupidity that would shame the devil.

Military Books.—Messrs. T. B. Peterson and Brothers have just published new editions of their popular books treating upon the manual and drill of infantry, cavalry, artillery, &c., as used in the military service of the United States. They give valuable information to the volunteer, and should command a ready sale at this time.

AFFAIRS IN AND AROUND BALTIMORE

The Excitement—The Military—Movements on Foot—Railroads Destroyed and Threatened, &c.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 10, 6 P. M.

This has been, perhaps, the most exciting day ever known in the history of Baltimore. It surpassed even the memorable 19th of April, 1861. All the bells of the city rung an alarm at six o'clock in the morning. This was agreed upon late last night, in order to arouse the citizens to a sense of danger. Very few knew of such a course having been decided upon, and they were awakened in terrible consternation, supposing the Rebels were actually upon us. There was, however, intense excitement during the first part of the night.

The inference was that all citizens were to be pressed into the service. One secesh lady vowed she would give her husband a dose of medicine and make him sick rather than he should fight against the South. Sympathizers with the Rebellion, though they seemed to be in good spirits, looked really more frightened than Unionists. They preferred moving their funds to a distance. I must say, however, this element of our population behaved remarkably well. They mostly retired within their houses. The Union hosts were soon seen moving to and fro.

Large companies of the Union League were quickly under arms, marching to such points as they were ordered. The City Guards likewise turned out, and many private Union associations, old men and young, to the number, probably, of eight or ten thousand. I never saw men more determined and enthusiastic. They went forth to do or die, and are still under arms.

It was hourly supposed the insurgents would be upon us. Rumor was thousand tongued and wild. The fact of General Wallace's defeat, and of his having been driven back, badly handled, and in full retreat to Baltimore, was known previously. Nothing else than that the enemy was on his heels was anticipated. Hence, in our unprepared condition, the great alarm.

Government officers in the Custom House, the Post Office, and in the various Quartermaster, Commissary, and other departments, were busy packing up papers and valuables for removal. Carts, drays, wagons, &c., were running in all directions, loaded with boxes and goods. Vessels were in the harbor receiving their precious cargoes; many are still there loaded, ready to sail in case of emergency. The military headquarters presented a scene of great activity. Colonels Lawrence, Wooley, Crane, Major Sinney, and others of General Wallace's staff, in his absence were transacting the business. They had couriers running to and fro in all directions. It was a scene of intense excitement. Persons in the city were preparing for an exigency.

The banks, banking-houses, and other institutions were actively engaged looking out for their books, papers, funds, and other valuables, most of which have been boxed up, and those are removed in readiness for transit. It was soon ascertained that General Wallace had fallen back, after much hard fighting against superior numbers, to Ellicott's Mills, and still making his way towards Baltimore, where himself and most of his command arrived this evening. The General is now at the Eutaw House, much fatigued but unhurt. General Tyler is a prisoner, and many others.

Some of the wounded officers and men arrived in the city to-day, but I have not learned their names.

It is now believed the main column of the Rebel army, after following Wallace, diverged and went towards the Annapolis Junction or Laurel, four miles beyond, with a view of demonstrating upon Washington. A cavalry party appeared on the Northern Central Railway to-day and cut the track at Cockeysville, fifteen miles out, and at Texas, some miles this side, eleven miles from Baltimore. They also burnt some valuable bridges and, it is believed, did great damage. This same force, it is believed, was making its way to cut the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, and probably burn Gunpowder and Bush river bridges, which, if they have not done, they may attempt to-night, as well as to cut the telegraph wires, and do other damage.

I hear of scouting parties of mounted Rebels being in various parts of Baltimore county, near Baltimore. Also, in Carroll and Howard counties. They occupied Westminster last night, and to-day are plundering considerably. Likewise, New Windsor, Union Bridge, and elsewhere in that region, damaging materially the Western Maryland Railroad, though all the rolling stock, etc., is safe in Baltimore.

The Northern Central Company sent most of its cars, engines, &c., this side of where the track is cut, towards Philadelphia. The Baltimore and Ohio has likewise sent off some of its surplus cars and machinery. The damage on this road—bridges burnt, &c.—is ruinous.

Thousands of affrighted refugees came into Baltimore from different parts of the country in various kinds of vehicles. Very many of our citizens—those who could make excuses and get passes, mostly Secesh—went to the country. The telegraph wires are not working to Frederick; neither are they to Westminster, nor to York or Harrisburg, the Rebels having cut them.

The excitement just now as I write has considerably abated, as there are hopes of our [illegible] forces [illegible] Washington being [illegible]. It is likewise supposed that the [illegible] have grown apprehensive, and fearing an attack front and rear, are [illegible] across the Potomac. This may be, but it admits of doubt. We expect another night of anxiety and vigilance to-night. All are on the alert, and the traitors, if they do attempt to come into Baltimore, will be sternly met. Send on your legions from the North quickly, without delay, and help us, on your own hope of safety.

Presentation to the President.

The colored people of Baltimore, desirous of testifying their appreciation of the distinguished services of President Lincoln in the cause of human freedom, are about to present him with a copy of the Holy Bible, which is a masterpiece of art and taste. It is the imperial quarto of the American Bible Society, bound in purple velvet, with heavy gold mountings appropriately engraved, and enclosed in a walnut case lined with white silk. The total cost of this elegant gift is $580·75. The inscription upon the presentation plate is as follows:—

To
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States,
The Friend of Universal Freedom,
from
The Loyal Colored People of Baltimore,
As a Token of Respect and Gratitude.
Baltimore, July 4, 1864.

—The best vinegar used in France is made from grape-vine stalks.

—One of the vessels recently captured and destroyed by the pirate *Florida* was the brig *William C. Clark*. This vessel was from Machias, and was bound to Matanzas, with a cargo on Spanish account. A letter from her captain, dated Bermuda, June 19, states that his vessel was captured June 17, when in latitude 30 and longitude 63 degrees. The privateer took out her nautical instruments, her light sails, together with what provisions they wanted, and then set fire to her. The crew were allowed but fifteen minutes to pack up their clothes.

GUERILLA WARFARE.

IT IS ILLEGITIMATE.

BUSHWHACKERS TO BE TRIED AS TRAITORS.

Important Instructions from General Sherman.

The following instructions from General Sherman to General Burbridge sufficiently explain themselves, and will be read with interest:—

Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, in the Field, Near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 6, 1864.—The following letter is published to the people of Tennessee and Georgia, living within the limits of the Department of the Cumberland, for their information, as expressing the sentiments of the Department Commander.

The same instructions are hereby given to Post and District Commanders, and the same penalties imposed upon all murderers, robbers, incendiaries, and raiders, their aiders and abettors; and any person, upon well-founded accusation of having violated his oath of allegiance to the United States, will be brought to trial before a Military Commission as a traitor.

Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, in the Field, Big Shanty, Ga., June 21, 1864.—General Burbridge, Commanding District of Kentucky.—General:—The recent raid of Morgan, and the concurrent acts of men styling themselves Confederate Partisans or Guerillas, call for determined action on your part.

Even on the Southern "State Rights" theory, Kentucky has not seceded. Her people by their vote and their actions have adhered to their allegiance to the National Government, and the South would coerce her out of our Union and into theirs by the very dogma of "coercion" upon which so much stress was laid at the outset of the war, and which carried into rebellion the people of the Middle or Border slave States.

But, politics aside, these acts of the so-called partisans or guerillas are nothing but simple murder, horse stealing, arson, and other well-defined crimes, which do not sound as well under their true name, as more agreeable ones of warlike meaning.

Now, before starting on this campaign I foresaw, as you remember, that this very case would arise, and I asked Governor Bramlette to at once organize, in each county, a small trustworthy band, under the Sheriff, and at one dash arrest every man in the community who was dangerous to it; and also every fellow hanging about the towns, villages, and cross-roads, who had no honest calling, the material out of which guerillas are made up; but this sweeping exhibition of power doubtless seemed to the Governor rather arbitrary.

The fact is, in our country *personal liberty* has been so well secured that *public safety* is lost sight of in our laws and institutions; and the fact is, we are thrown back one hundred years in civilization, laws, and everything else, and will go right straight to anarchy and the devil, if somebody don't arrest our downward progress.

We, the military, must do it, and we have right and law on our side. All Governments and communities have a right to guard against real and even supposed danger. The whole people of Kentucky must not be kept in a state of suspense and real danger lest a few innocent men should be wrongfully accused.

1st. You may order all your post and district commanders that guerillas are not soldiers, but wild beasts, unknown to the usages of war. To be recognized as soldiers, they must be enlisted, enrolled, officered, uniformed, armed, and equipped by a recognized belligerent Power, and must, if detached from a main army, be of sufficient strength, with written orders from some army commander, to do some military thing. Of course we have recognized the Confederate Government as a belligerent Power, but deny their right to our lands, territories, rivers, coasts, and nationality—admitting the right to rebel and move to some other country, where laws and customs are more in accordance with their own ideas and prejudices.

2d. The civil power being insufficient to protect life and property *ex necessitate rei* to prevent anarchy, "which nature abhors," the military steps in, and is rightful, constitutional, and lawful. Under this law everybody can be made to "stay at home and mind his and her own business," and if they won't do that, can be sent away where they cannot keep their honest neighbors in fear of danger, robbery and insult.

3d. Your military commanders, Provost Marshals, and other agents, may arrest all males and females who have encouraged or harbored guerillas and robbers, and you may cause them to be collected in Louisville; and when you have enough—say three or four hundred—I will cause them to be sent down the Mississippi, through their guerilla gauntlet, and by a sailing ship send them to a land where they may take their negroes and make a colony, with laws and a future of their own. If they wont live in peace in such a garden as Kentucky, why we will send them to another, if not a better, land; and surely this would be a kindness to them and a God's blessing to Kentucky.

I wish you to be careful that no personalities are mixed up in this, nor does a full and generous "love of country," "of the South," of their State or country, form a cause of banishment, but that devilish spirit which will not be satisfied, and that makes war the pretext of murder, arson, theft in all its grades, perjury, and all the crimes of human nature.

My own preference was, and is, that the civil authorities of Kentucky would and could do this in that State; but if they will not, or cannot, then we must, for it must be done. There must be an "end to strife," and the honest, industrious people of Kentucky, and the whole world, will be benefited and rejoiced at the conclusion, however arrived at.

I use no concealment in saying that I do not object to men or women having what they call "Southern feeling," if confined to love of country, and of peace, honor, and security and even a little family pride; but these become "crimes" when enlarged to mean love of murder, of war, desolation, famine, and all the horrid attendants of anarchy.

I am, with respect, your friend,
(Signed) W. T. Sherman, Major-General.
By command of Major-General Thomas.
(Signed) Wm. D. Whipple, Chief of Staff.
Major-General L. H. Rousseau, Commanding District of the Tennessee.
(Official) Wm. McMichael, Maj. and Adjt.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

State of Thermometer To-day.—Six A. M., 77. Noon, 91. One P. M., 91½. Wind W. by S.

Shocking Cruelty to a Horse.—This morning, at an early hour, a man named John McElheany, and a female, who were driving furiously through the streets of the Seventeenth Ward, were arrested by one of the officers of that district. The man was beating the poor animal in a most cruel manner, and it was so roughly used that it died in about ten minutes after being taken to the stable. McElheany was committed by Alderman Shoemaker in default of $[illegible] bail for a further hearing.

Larcenies.—This morning Frank Cully was committed by Alderman Welding to answer the larceny of some pig iron from a farm in New Jersey.

Two men were also arrested at a hotel Eleventh and Market streets, upon suspicion of larceny. They came from Baltimore, and were detected in trying the doors of rooms occupied by other boarders. They were committed by Alderman Patchel.

Serious Charge.—Michael O'Shay, residing at Grove and Geary streets, Fifteenth Ward, was charged before Alderman Pancoast yesterday with attempted arson. It seems that the accused went to his home on Saturday night while in a state of intoxication, and after beating his wife most shamefully, tried to set fire to the bedclothes by throwing upon them lighted matches. He was committed for trial.

Concealed Deadly Weapons.—A young man named [illegible] was arrested at Ninth and Locust streets on Saturday night, upon the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons. He had in his possession a heavily loaded revolver, with which he attempted to shoot the officer. He was held to answer by Alderman Patchel.

The Fire Zouaves.—A Convention of Delegates from the various Fire Companies will be held on Thursday evening, to make arrangements for the reception of the 72d Regiment (Fire Zouaves), who are expected home, their term of service having expired.

Meeting of Blue Reserves.—We call our readers' attention to the notice of a meeting of the Line Officers of the 1st Regiment P. V. M., Blue Reserves, to be held this afternoon at the Board of Trade Building, by order of Captain Stephen T. Souder.

Transfer of Sick and Wounded.—This morning 115 sick and wounded Connecticut soldiers were transferred from the hospitals in this department to the State from which they enlisted.

Horse Drowned.—This morning, about half-past four o'clock, a horse and wagon belonging to Mr. Frederick Hess was backed overboard at Green street wharf. The animal was drowned.

THE REBEL RAID.

THE CALL TO ARMS.

HEARTY RESPONSE BY OUR PATRIOTIC CITIZENS.

The city was wild with excitement this morning. People seemed to have at last fully realized the danger that threatened, and every one worked with a will towards securing the enlistment of men and sending them forward to those points where their services are most needed. The only difficulty in the way seems to be a misunderstanding among the local militia in regard to the muster of the men; and the result was that recruiting during Saturday and yesterday was not as brisk as could be desired.

This morning, however, it took quite a start, and squads of men with the drum and fife might have been seen parading through the streets, calling the friends of the Union to arms. The War Department has ordered General Couch to muster in by companies, with the express understanding that the term of the one hundred days' men is to be reckoned from the regimental muster. Troops are therefore being accepted by companies, and are organized into regiments as soon as they report at headquarters.

There is no doubt, however, that those regiments that are full will be accepted as regiments, without any change in the officers commanding.

This morning the Committee on Defense and Protection of City Councils were in session at the committee rooms, Fifth and Chesnut streets. They were in constant communication with his Honor the Mayor, and Major-General Cadwalader, commanding this Department.

The Committee were engaged in receiving and hearing reports from the various officers forming companies and regiments, and reporting the result by telegraph to Governor Curtin. The Committee expressed satisfaction with the state of affairs; and now that the spirit of the people is fully aroused, they are confident that the full quota, and probably more, assigned to Philadelphia will be forthcoming at once.

The regiments of Colonel Thomas, Colonel Nichols, and Colonel Smail have been accepted as regiments, and are being rapidly filled. Colonel Thomas expects to march to-day, while both Colonels Nichols and Smail are recruiting rapidly, and may follow in a few hours. Colonel Smail is working with great energy, and will undoubtedly lead the finest regiment that will leave the city.

Several batteries and companies have already left, and others are making preparations to depart this afternoon. A guard of marines have been sent from the Navy Yard to guard a certain part of the railroad, and a heavy battery will soon follow. The gunboat *Pontiac* has also sailed from the Navy Yard for parts unknown.

All the convalescent soldiers in the hospitals will be sent forward as soon as possible, and judging from the response to the Governor's proclamation, Philadelphia will be equal to the task imposed upon her; and should the Rebels be so fool-hardy as to push on, they will meet with a certain and most disastrous repulse.

The people are moving in the right direction, and are determined that the soil of Pennsylvania shall not be polluted with the presence of armed traitors. Troops will be passing through in a short time from neighboring States, and soon an army equal to any division under the command of Grant will be in the field and anxious for battle.

In Germantown, Manayunk, Frankford, and the Twenty-fourth Ward, the greatest enthusiasm prevails, and this morning the people were proving their patriotism by enrolling their names and making hasty preparations to leave. Two full companies are now ready to leave Manayunk, while the other boroughs named are not behind in the work. The response to the call is general, and no section will allow itself to be outdone by the others.

The excitement about one o'clock this afternoon was most painful. The reported capture of the train from Washington for Magnolia caused great anxiety among those who had friends aboard. As we go to press troops are hourly organizing, while others are leaving by squads and companies. Our citizens should at once enroll themselves in some military organization, in the event that their services may be needed.

Company E, of the Blue Reserves have volunteered for one hundred days, and are recruiting rapidly at their armory, No. 505 Chesnut street. This is a fine company and is now nearly full, there being room only for a few more men.

New Railroad.—The Pennsylvania Railroad contemplates the construction of a railroad down the Allegheny river, from Erwin, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, to Franklin, the county seat of Venango county. This road will be about fifty miles in length, and will place Philadelphia in direct communication with the oil region. The new road will reduce the distance to the Philadelphia market to about four hundred miles.

To be Sent Abroad.—The Sanitary Fair Silver Vase donated to E. G. James, President of the Corn Exchange, is to be presented by that gentleman to Mr. John Bright, the noble advocate of the cause of the Union in the British Parliament.

Visit of a Yacht Club.—The Harlem and Model Yacht Club, of New York, are expected to arrive in this city to-day. While here they will be the guests of the Philadelphia yachtmen.

Meeting of Councils.—A special meeting of Councils will be held this afternoon at three o'clock.

Local Brevities.—The frigate *Neshamony* will be ready for launching in August. This vessel is intended to operate against privateers. She is 350 feet long, 4000 tons burthen, and has been strengthened in a manner that insures great resistance to ordinary shot and shell....Surgeon Samuel Gross, United States Volunteers, has been assigned to the charge of the Haddington General Hospital, relieving Acting Assistant Surgeon George H. Mitchell, U. S. A....James Logan has been committed to answer the charge of robbing a boarder at the Continental Hotel of a pocket-book containing sixty dollars.

Married.

HARRINGTON—WHITE.—On Monday, 4th of July, by Rev. J. W. [illegible], Mr. EUGENE HARRINGTON to Miss ANN JANE MAULL WHITE, both of this city.

LENTZ—BAKER.—At Dauphin, Pennsylvania, June 28, by Rev. S. T. [illegible], Mr. GEORGE W. LENTZ to Miss MARY BAKER, both of Philadelphia.

Died.

CURRY.—On the 7th inst., at Douglas Hospital, Washington, of wounds received May 11, at Spottsylvania Court House, Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM L. CURRY, of the [illegible] P. V.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Harmony Lodge, No. [illegible], A. Y. M., and the members of the regiment who are in the city, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of [illegible], No. [illegible] street, on Tuesday morning, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock. To proceed to South Laurel Hill.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

A Seasonable Remedy—

For Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Jayne's Carminative Balsam will be found a certain, safe, and prompt remedy. The most violent attacks of these complaints, no matter from what cause they originate, are thoroughly subdued by it, and no bad effect springs from its use.

For Asiatic Cholera, Cramps, &c.—Jayne's Carminative Balsam, if administered promptly, will afford immediate relief, the disease being thus frequently eradicated in its earliest stages.

Cholera Morbus, Sour Stomach, and all Bowel Affections are speedily cured by Jayne's Carminative. It takes away all soreness of the bowels, soothes the stomach, and restores its natural action. As a family remedy for the diseases so prevalent among children during the summer months, it is specially recommended, being prompt in its operation, perfectly safe, and easily administered.

Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paris, Chocolate, Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 318 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Notice.—Treasury Department, July 2, 1864.—The notice for proposals for Loan dated 25th of June, 1864, for thirty-two millions of dollars ($32,000,000), being the amount of unaccepted offers under the notice dated the sixth (6th) of June, is hereby withdrawn, and all proposals received at this Department will be immediately returned to the offerers, with the proper order upon which the two per cent. deposit will be refunded.

Geo. Harrington,
Secretary of the Treasury *ad interim*.

Choice Old Government
Java Coffee,
Roasted Fresh
Every Morning,
Davis & Richards,
Arch and Tenth.

Iron Safes.—Keep it before the Philadelphia public, that Lillie's so-called Burglar-Proof Safes, manufactured in Troy, New York, can be opened without noise by drilling one small hole just over the centre of the lock dial and using a small wire. Any of his Safes can, by this method, be opened in one minute after the hole has been drilled. Said hole can be drilled in from quarter, half, or two hours' time. There is no Safe of his make in use June 1, 1864, which cannot be drilled and opened in this manner.

Parties interested are referred to my Challenge to Lillie, and other facts relative to his Safes, published in the "North American," June 21, 1864, and "Sunday Dispatch," June 19, 1864.

Notwithstanding the positive assurances given by Mr. Lillie to the public that his Safes are drill-proof, persons desiring to be convinced are only to call at Evans & Watson's Salamander Safe Store, No. 16 S. Fourth street, where the operation of drilling and opening will be done in their presence every morning at 10 o'clock, until the public are satisfied that his Safes can be drilled and opened without making any noise.

David Evans,
Of the Firm of Evans & Watson.

LILLIE'S
CHILLED IRON SAFE,
vs.
DAVID EVANS,
OF THE FIRM OF
EVANS & WATSON'S
SHEET IRON SAFE.

The "Irrepressible Conflict" Still Progressing

To the Citizens of Philadelphia:—

Agreeably to previous notice, I shall now review the personalities and other outside matter as contained in the article headed "Philadelphia Against the World," and signed by David Evans.

As the thief, when hard pushed, is the first to cry "*stop thief*," so is the man who has *cribbed*, *cabined*, and wrongfully accused his neighbor, the first to *cry villain*, and to claim the people's sympathy.

The first prominent point in this article is the writer's very modest pretensions.

He assumes to be Philadelphia *merely*, and to stand against the world *only*—extremely *modest*, surely. This point (having been replied to by Messrs. Lillie & Son) I pass over by simply saying that it is easy to show that Lillie & Son are much the largest purchasers of this city and State of any Safe Manufacturer in the United States, as they use so much more material than any other—the product of this State.

The next point to be noticed is the writer's call on his Philadelphia friends to read an extract from The Evening Telegraph of April 16, 1864, which shows a ruse of the different ways the common safe is opened. Now, if the reader will refer to the article in The Evening Telegraph of the 16th, he will find it there stated particularly that these ways were of common occurrence, and that they were known to burglars; and I now say the different ways published [illegible] at the time well known to burglars, and had been previously published to the world.

But it seems to suit the writer's case to leave out these facts in his reasons. He adopts the principle that the play of *Hamlet* must be written, even though it be necessary to leave out "Hamlet." Desperate *cases* require desperate means, and it is evident the thief's *case* is desperate, and like to succeed along. I can, however, take him this consolation, that, notwithstanding the disposition he has shown in every way to aid the thief, he has not shown that I succeed.

I do not believe he can find a burglar in the country that would ever thank him for all his efforts; for every professional burglar knows that if he can get a hole into a Safe lock he is all right; and unless the writer can learn the burglar how to drill chilled iron, which I very much doubt, his occupation is gone.

The next point which I notice is the very grave question put by the writer, whether it is not easier to drill one small hole through Lillie's Chilled Iron Door than twenty holes through the common Sheet Iron Door!

The reader will ask any disinterested iron-worker whether he can not drill even twenty small holes through one-sixteenth to one-eighth inch sheet iron much easier than to drill one hole through one-and-a-half to two inches solid chilled iron, and let him answer the question.

The next point which the writer alleges as the cause of the controversy is:—

That Lillie's agent, among others, called at the Consolidation Bank on Mr. W. H. Rhawn, banker, Allentown, [illegible] on the Treasurer of the West Chester Railroad, saying to the latter he could break into his bank and burglar proof safe in five minutes; and to the two former, that he could pick their locks, made by Evans & Watson, in five minutes.

Now, I am the sole responsible agent of this city for Lillie's Safes, and I pronounce the above statements absolutely false, so far as it applies to myself, as I am not aware that I have had any conversation with either of the two latter parties on the subject of safes at all, and I have never made any such statements, as are alleged, to the former or any other person. But I take the full responsibility as to all that is published in The Telegraph of April 16, 1864, (which can be examined in my printed circular at my Depot, at any time, as the article was taken from that,) and I am prepared to sustain every position there made to the satisfaction of any disinterested person.

Thus have I reviewed the prominent points in this article, and the writer's reasons for his unreasonable attack upon Lillie's Safe are found to be mere pretenses, and without the slightest foundation. The real cause will be found in a short review of the Safe history in Philadelphia. It is a fact well understood, that the writer has realized a fortune in the last few years by making Safes of the lightest material, with the cheapest lock, and in every way got up in the cheapest manner, and filled mostly with red clay (which costs nothing), to give them the appearance of weight and solidity, and that he has sold those Safes at very high prices, making an extravagant profit.

It is a fact also well understood, that within the last three years Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe has been largely introduced in this city and State from the simple fact that intelligent men have preferred a safe that had one and a half to two inches thickness of solid iron, being also drill-proof, with a thorough burglar proof lock, to a safe that had one-sixteenth to one-twelfth of an inch thickness of sheet-iron, with the cheapest common lock, and not burglar proof at all, especially when the former cost only about the same price as the latter.

How does the writer attempt to remedy this difficulty? Not by improving his own safe, but by an attempt to discredit Lillie's. How does he do this? He first publicly announces that Lillie's Safe is neither fire nor burglar-proof, and republishes an array of false statements, first published by other safe makers, which he knew at the time had been publicly proven to be false. Second, he succeeded to induce a house who had one of Lillie's Safes by similar false representations, to exchange a Lillie's Safe for Evans & Watson's, by giving them a Safe he asked near $500 for, in exchange for Lillie's, which cost $175; and since about the 1st of January last, I am told he has spent much of his time in the attempt to deface the Safe in every way; first by sledging, then by drilling holes through it (having discovered that it had not the usual hardness). As to the Lock, he first claimed it was an infringement upon Evans & Watson's Alphabetical Lock, but as that was a patented it was no go; and lastly, to discredit the Lock he shows that the combination of the Lock can be picked up from the outside if a hole can be got through the door in the right place, a *wonderful* discovery, which has been fully answered. Now, why resort to all this contemptible meanness? Why not come out fairly and squarely and have Evans & Watson's Safe placed alongside of Lillie's, and have them fairly tested, both as to their fire and their burglar proof qualities, as he has been challenged to do often? The reason is plain. The writer knows that it will not do to place 1-16 to 1-12th of an inch thickness of sheet iron against 1½ to 2 inch thickness of hard chilled iron, to the fire or the burglar, and "that's what's the matter."

M. C. Sadler, Agent,
No. 21 South SEVENTH Street.

P. S.—The public test of Safes that was expected to come off last week is unavoidably postponed for a week or two. The article in the *Sunday Dispatch* of the 10th inst. will be answered in my next.
M. C. S., Agent.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—

STECK & CO.'S PIANOS.
MASON
&
HAMLIN'S
CABINET
ORGANS.
STECK & CO.'S PIANOS.
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

GROVER'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—MONDAY, July 4, 1864.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
The run of the great spectacle of
ALADDIN;
OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP,
which is now being made, will necessitate the
CLOSING OF THE THEATRE
for a short time, as many important changes in the machinery of the stage are to be made; consequently there will be no performance until the great Spectacle is produced, which is expected to surpass any previous production of the kind ever witnessed in America. During the close the Theatre will be thoroughly renovated. jy5

ANNUAL EXCURSION OF THE YOUNG Men's Christian Association to ATLANTIC CITY, FRIDAY, July 15, 1864. Tickets, $1·50; can be procured at Ashmead & Evans, 724 Chesnut street; at the Rooms of the Association, 1009 and 1011 Chesnut street, and at the wharf on the morning of the excursion. Last boat leaves Vine street wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., precisely. jy8-6t*

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS
ON THE
RIVER SCHUYLKILL.

The Steamboat GENERAL HOOKER, Captain MARKLE, leaves Fairmount every hour for Schuylkill Heights, Laurel Hill, Belmont Cottage, the Falls and Wissahickon. jy1-tf

EXPLOSIONS.—LET EVERY MAN WHO owns a Steam Boiler read this notice.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector never fails to give from one-half to two hours' warning, as desired, that the water is getting low in the boiler, and that danger is approaching. The instrument requires no care, and is warranted in every case.

Also, Steam and Water Gauges, with Scotch glass tubes, self-cleansing gauge-cocks, &c.

Send for circular containing Philadelphia letters and circulars.
AUGUSTUS S. BATTLES,
jy6-1m No. 24 N. SIXTH Street.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT Street.
WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAINS,
AND
MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

TO ARMS!! TO ARMS!!

DRILL BOOKS FOR THE MILITIA.
DRILL BOOKS FOR THE SOLDIER.
DRILL BOOKS FOR THE HOME GUARD.
25 CENT EDITIONS.

MILITARY AND ARMY BOOKS.
ELLSWORTH'S ZOUAVE DRILL.
U. S. LIGHT INFANTRY DRILL.
U. S. GOVERNMENT INFANTRY AND RIFLE TACTICS.
THE SOLDIER'S COMPANION.
VOLUNTEER'S TEXT-BOOK.
THE SOLDIER'S GUIDE.

We have for sale all the other MILITARY TACTICS published.

Address all orders to
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street,
1t PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HARPER FOR AUGUST!!!
Ready Tuesday morning.
20 cents! 20 cents! 20 cents!
1t PITCHER'S,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

LADIES' BEAVER RIDING GLOVES, AT
HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,
No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, above Market.
Ladies' Gauntlets, all kinds, at
HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,
No. 9 N. EIGHTH street, above Market.
Misses' Gauntlets, all kinds, at
HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,
No. 9 N. EIGHTH street, above Market.
Gents' Linen Half Hose, at
HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,
No. 9 N. EIGHTH street, above Market.
Ladies' Linen Hose, at
HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,
No. 9 N. EIGHTH street, above Market.
Ladies, and Misses' Lisle Thread Hose, open worked and plain, at
HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,
No. 9 N. EIGHTH street, above Market.
Merino Gauze Vests for Ladies, at
HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,
No. 9 N. EIGHTH street, above Market.
Merino Gauze Bodies for Infants, at
HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,
No. 9 N. EIGHTH street, above Market.
Merino Gauze Vests for Misses.
Merino Gauze Bodies for Misses, at
HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,
No. 9 N. EIGHTH street, above Market.
Merino Gauze Shirts for Boys.
Merino Gauze Vests and Drawers for Youths, at
HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,
No. 9 N. EIGHTH street, above Market.
Gauze Merino Shirts, half sleeves, for gents.
Gauze Merino Shirts, long sleeves, for gents.
Gauze Merino Shirts, without sleeves, for gents.
Gents' Gauze Merino Drawers, all sizes.
For sale at
HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,
No. 9 N. EIGHTH street, above Market.
Gents' Silk Hose, and Ladies' Silk Hose.
Ladies' silk Vests.
Hosiery and Gloves of every variety, for ladies, gents', and children's wear, at
HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,
1t No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, above Market.

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELL.—
Ordnance Office, War Department,
Washington, July 8, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st day of August, 1864, for 8 INCH MORTAR SHELL, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the under named Arsenals, viz.:—

At Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, 5000.
At Watervliet Arsenal, New York, 10,000.
At New York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New York, 20,000.
At Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, 10,000.
At Washington Arsenal, D. C., 5000.

These projectiles are to be made of [illegible] of metal, and [illegible] with the rules and drawings of the Ordnance Manual; [illegible] weigh not less than 44,000 pounds per [illegible].

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States Arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and delivered at the Arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state [illegible] at which they will deliver [illegible].

Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will [illegible] the Arsenal or Arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders, or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtain a contract who has not the requisite means, the contract will be annulled.

Form of Bid will be furnished on application at the above-named Arsenals. Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for projectiles, as above described, be accepted, that he will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of this advertisement, dated July 8, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—. [SEAL.] [SEAL.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bonds.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Mortar Shell."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
jy11-mw10t Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY.—FURnished Cottage to let. Address M., Telegraph Office. jy11-tf

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A splendid country Residence, with all modern conveniences and two acres of ground, half a mile from Kennett Square, and adjoining elegant mansion of Bayard Taylor. It will be sold at great sacrifice by creditors. Railroad and telegraph within five minutes' ride. Apply to U. H. PAINTER, or W. R. WADDELL, Esq., West Chester, Pa., or JACOB HUEY, Hanorton, Penna. jo4

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without incumbrance, for cash or good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock, A. M.
THOS. M. PLOWMAN, No. 257 S. FOURTH Street.

OIL CLOTHS OF EVERY VARIETY, manufactured and for sale by
BREWSTER, HAVILL & CO.,
jy6-1m* No. 259 DOCK Street, Philad.

AUCTION SALES.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER,
No. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

WATCHES AND GUNS.
On Tuesday morning,
At 10 o'clock, 7 day-to-hold [illegible] Watches, 1 low Lever Hunting Lever, 1 double-shot gun, 1 rifle.

WHITE GRANITE AND COMMON EARTHENWARE, GLASSWARE, &c.
On Tuesday morning,
At 10 o'clock, a large assortment, in open lots, suitable for city and country retail trade.

SIXTY DOZEN P. RESERVE JARS.
Also, Barclay & Atterbury's Fruit Preserving Fruit Jars.

LAMP CHIMNEYS.
At 11 o'clock, 50 boxes Coal Oil Lamp Chimneys, Nos. 0 and 1. 11

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED Animals.

War Department, Cavalry Bureau,
Office of Chief Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C., July 7, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, July 19, 1864, at Giesboro' Depot, near Washington, D. C., beginning at 10 o'clock A. M.,

TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
jy11-7t Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS.

TEAMSTERS WANTED.

Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Washington Depot,
Washington, D. C., July 7, 1864.

Wanted, at once, THREE HUNDRED TEAMSTERS, each capable of driving with single line, and managing six mule teams.

To such who are competent to perform the duty, the pay per month will be thirty dollars, with one ration per day, and hospital privileges, including the best medical attendance when sick.

Apply to Captain CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, A. Q. M., U. S. A., corner of TWENTY-SECOND and G Streets, Washington, D. C.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
jy11-18t Depot of Washington.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HIDES, TALLOW, HOOFS, HORNS, CHUCKS, SHINS, AND TONGUES.

Office Depot Commissary of Subsistence,
Washington, D. C., July 8, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, are invited until the 21st day of July, at 11 o'clock A. M., for Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, Shins and Tongues of all Government Cattle slaughtered within the ancient limits of the District of Columbia, for three months or more, from the commencement of the contract.

The above articles to be collected by the contractor and removed from the various places at which the cattle are killed at such times as may be designated by the officer in charge.

The number of Cattle used monthly vary from 1500 to 3000, and are now killed at Chain Bridge, Giesboro, Convalescent Camp, Washington, and Alexandria, but other places may occur within the prescribed limits where these articles will be required to be collected.

The contractor shall be liable for all the Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, Shins, and Tongues coming from all the Government Beef Cattle slaughtered, unless it can be made satisfactorily to appear to the Subsistence Department that all due exertion, diligence, and care was made to obtain said articles.

Payment will be required every ten days in Government funds.

The bids will state the amount per animal for the articles referred to, and be accompanied by the following guarantee, certificate, affidavits of each guarantor, and oath of allegiance. Blank forms can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

PROPOSAL.

I, ——, of the State of ——, county of ——, offer, per head, for all Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, Shins, and Tongues of all Government Beef Cattle killed within the ancient limits of the District of Columbia, —— dollars and —— cents (the amount to be in words and figures), subject to all the conditions of the advertisement herewith appended.

—— [SEAL.]

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— shall be accepted, that he will, within five days after the acceptance of said bid, sign a contract for the prompt and satisfactory execution of the same, and that he will become his surety in a bond, in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the performance of his contract in conformity with the terms of his proposal, and that in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract under the terms of the advertisement dated July 8, 1864, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer made by said —— in the foregoing proposal and the next lowest responsible formal bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: } Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

The responsibility of this guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a *United States District Attorney* or *United States Judge*. The certificate must be in the following form:—

I hereby certify that from evidence entirely satisfactory to me the above named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for double the amount for which they offer to be security.

——

To which each guarantor must make and append the following:—

OATH.

"State of ——, county of ——, before me, —— a —— in and for the county and State aforesaid, personally appeared ——, one of the sureties on the guarantee of ——, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is worth, over and above all just debts and liabilities, the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

"Subscribed and sworn before me this —— day of ——, 186—, at ——."

No bids will be considered unless made out in conformity with the above form, and are accompanied by the foregoing guarantee, certificate, and affidavits.

All bidders must forward with their proposals an oath of allegiance, unless one may be on file with the officer who is to decide on the bids, and no proposals not fully complying with the foregoing requirements, as well to fact as in form, will be considered or regarded as a proposal within the meaning of this advertisement.

The contractor will be held accountable for the Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, &c., one week after the signing of the contract.

Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids to respond to their names, and all bids must be endorsed "Proposals for purchasing Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, &c.," and be directed to the undersigned.

G. BELL,
jy11-mw5t Lieutenant-Colonel and C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

Navy Department,
Bureau of Steam Engineering, July 10, 1864.

Sealed Proposals to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, will be received at the Bureau of Steam Engineering, until 10 o'clock of the 12th day of August next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau.

This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau, to the Commandant of any yard, or to any Navy Agent, the form of offer, of guarantee, and other necessary information respecting the proposals, will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guarantee, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, if deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded from that date.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy yards:—

KITTERY, MAINE.

Class No 1, boiler iron, &c; No 2, pig iron; No 3, boiler felting; No 4, gum packing, rubber hose, &c; No 5, sperm oil; No 6, linseed oil and turpentine; No 7, lard oil; No 8, tallow and soap; No [illegible], engineers' stores; No [illegible], engineers' tools; No [illegible], steam pumps; No [illegible], wrought iron pipe, &c; No [illegible], tubes; No [illegible], steel; No [illegible], iron nails, bolts and nuts; No [illegible], copper; No [illegible], tin, zinc, &c; No [illegible], white lead; No 21, zinc paint; No 22, colored paints, dryers, &c; No 23, stationery; No [illegible], engineers' stores.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Class No 1, boiler iron and rivets; No 2, pig iron; No 3, boiler felting; No 4, gum packing, rubber hose, &c; No 5, sperm oil; No 6, linseed oil and turpentine; No 7, lard oil; No 8, metallic oil; No 9, tallow and soap; No 10, engineers' stores; No 11, engineers' tools; No 12, engineers' instruments; No 13, steam pumps; No 14, wrought iron pipe, valves, &c; No 15, tubes; No 16, steel; No 17, iron nails, bolts, nuts, &c; No 18, copper; No 19, tin, zinc, &c; No 20, white lead; No 21, zinc paint; No 22, colored paints, dryers, &c; No 23, stationery; No 25, hickory and ash plank, and butts; No 26, white pine; No 34, hemp and cotton packing, &c; No 35, engineers' stores, &c.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Class No 1, boiler iron; No 2, pig iron; No 3, boiler felting; No 4, gum packing, rubber hose, &c; No 5, sperm oil; No 6, linseed oil, turpentine, alcohol, &c; No 7, lard oil; No 8, lubricating or metallic oils; No 9, tallow and soap; No 10, engineers' stores; No 11, engineers' tools; No 12, engineers' instruments; No 13, steam pumps; No 14, wrought iron pipe, valves, &c; No 15, tubes; No 16, steel; No 17, iron nails, bolts, nuts, &c; No 18, copper; No 19, tin, zinc, lead, &c; No 20, white lead; No 21, zinc paint; No 22, colored paints, dryers, &c; No 23, stationery; No 24, fire wood; No 25, hickory and ash plank and butts; No 26, white pine; No 27, black walnut and cherry; No 28, mahogany, white holly; No 29, lanterns; No 30, lignumvitæ; No 31, dredgeons, pumps, &c; No 32, sour flour, crucibles, &c; No 33, patented articles; No 34, cotton and hemp packing, &c; No 35, engineer stores.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No 1, boiler iron, &c; No 3, boiler felting; No 4, gum packing, rubber hose, &c; No 5, sperm oil; No 6, linseed oil and turpentine; No 7, lard oil; No 9, tallow, soap, &c; No 10, engineers' stores; No 11, engineers' tools; No 12, engineers' instruments; No 13, steam pumps; No 14, wrought iron pipe, valves, &c; No 15, tubes; No 16, steel; No 17, iron nails, bolts, and nuts; No 18, copper; No 19, tin, &c; No 20, white lead; No 21, zinc paint; No 22, colored paints and dryers; No 23, stationery; No 24, fire wood; No 34, cotton and hemp packing, &c; No 35, engineers' stores, &c.

WASHINGTON.

Class No 1, boiler iron, &c; No 2, pig iron; No 3, boiler felting, &c; No 4, gum packing, rubber hose, &c; No 5, sperm oil; No 6, linseed oil and turpentine; No 7, lard oil; No 8, lumber; No 9, tallow and soap; No 10, engineers' stores; No 11, engineers' tools; No 12, engineers' instruments; No 13, steam pumps; No 14, wrought iron pipe, valves, &c; No 15, tubes; No 16, steel; No 17, iron nails, bolts, nuts, &c; No 18, copper; No 19, tin, lead, and zinc; No 20, white lead; No 21, zinc paint; No 22, colored paints, dryers, &c; No 23, stationery; No 24, fire wood; No 34, cotton and hemp packing, &c; No 35, engineers' stores.
jy11-4t

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE REBEL INVASION.

From the Times.

What is the real magnitude and meaning of this new Rebel invasion of Maryland? Just a week ago to-day the news of an advance movement of a large Rebel force up the Shenandoah Valley astonished the incredulous country. The thing seemed so much out of keeping with the position of affairs elsewhere, that few people paid any serious attention to it.

It was generally ridiculed as preposterous in itself, and the excitement along the border was thought to be but a great popular scare, produced by the sudden apparition of a few hundred Confederate cavalrymen. Even after the retreat of Sigel from Martinsburg to the north side of the Potomac, the appearance of the Rebels in Hagerstown and Frederick, and down through all the Rebel movements to the close of last week, the whole matter was treated by the people as a great fright rather than a great fact.

The very excited, absurdly exaggerated, and entirely contradictory character of the telegraphic despatches that followed each other in quick succession from Maryland and Pennsylvania, was in great part the cause of this want of faith and of serious feeling. It was only yesterday, on the publication of Secretary Stanton's official bulletin, that people could be induced to do anything but laugh at the "great Rebel invasion." The effect of that bulletin was very sudden, and induced those who had previously been most hilarious over the affair to be most lugubrious over the new aspect of it.

The ascertained facts of the invasion, as regards its brief history, its magnitude, its present aspect and its probable purpose, are but few.

On Sunday se'nnight, General Sigel, who was stationed with a small force at Martinsburg, some dozen miles from the Potomac, learned of the advance of a body of Rebels upon that town, and believing the enemy to be of much superior strength, he at once retreated to Harper's Ferry, from which he crossed the Potomac next day, and took up a position at Maryland Heights. The same day the Rebel cavalry crossed the Potomac at points above and below Harper's Ferry—some crossing as high up as Williamsport, and others as far down as Point of Rocks. They advanced, followed at some distance by an infantry force, as far as Hagerstown and Frederick, both of which places were entered by detachments of cavalry, without any great resistance.

General Wallace, who commands the district of Maryland, at once gathered up such troops as were within reach, at and near Baltimore, and advanced to Frederick, where he was on Thursday last. He took up his position a few miles east of the town, on the Monocacy river. On Friday there was skirmishing with the enemy; and on Saturday they attacked our troops in force, and after a considerable and sanguinary engagement our troops were defeated, and fell back upon Baltimore.

After this affair, and throughout yesterday, the Rebel cavalry operated very extensively upon the railroads around Baltimore. They appeared on the Northern Central, the Westminster and Branch, and the Baltimore and Ohio Roads, and did what damage they could to these lines. They were also reported as approaching the other two roads diverging from Baltimore—that to Philadelphia and that to Washington, but they had cut neither of these up to midnight of yesterday.

We see not a shadow of evidence that any part of their infantry force had advanced from the scene of Saturday's fight on the Monocacy. A thousand, or even five hundred, cavalrymen could easily have done all the raiding that is reported on the railroads and towns near Baltimore.

In the meantime, the Rebel invading force is in a curious predicament; indeed, the whole affair is one of the most curiously mixed up that we have had in the whole course of the war. Sigel, on Saturday, and even now, so far as we have learned, is at Maryland Heights in the Rebel rear, while on the other side of the Potomac, at Martinsburg, a part of Hunter's forces have arrived, and General Couch is at Hagerstown, twenty five miles from Frederick, on the Rebel flank.

It would seem that with our troops at the points indicated, and at Washington and Baltimore, the Rebel invaders were pretty much surrounded. If there is not a very great body of them, we certainly ought to be able, on the arrival of all of Hunter's army from West Virginia, to close in upon them and annihilate them.

The real point of importance, and the one regarding which we have the least reliable information, is as to the strength of the enemy. It is generally believed and asserted—and we think with the very best of reason—that this is the Rebel force, under Early, which was sent out from Lee's army some twenty days ago to drive General Hunter away from Lynchburg.

Finding that Hunter was beyond their reach and knowing that Lee for a time was safe behind his Petersburg works without them, they struck up the Valley across the Potomac, and into Maryland, having for their main object a diversion to affect General Grant. They are rushing around and creating as great a riot as possible, threatening Baltimore, Washington, and things generally, acting very rapidly and vigorously, magnifying their strength and screening their designs. The estimate now of their numbers ordinarily made is 25,000; and certainly, so far, we have seen no proof that they have a force even as great as this. Less than one-half this force of veteran troops ought to have defeated twice the force we met them with on Saturday.

We learn from an authentic source, via Washington, that the raid in no wise affects General Grant, or his plans or purposes. He is satisfied that Lee has not and cannot seriously weaken his main force for any secondary end.

It is well, however, that the Government has determined to make a great effort, though it be another of our periodical spasmodic efforts, to deal quickly with the Rebels. Our militia are promptly moving forward at its call. Let them move quickly, and embrace this splendid opportunity which the Rebels have placed within our reach, to deal a heavy blow at the Confederacy and its army.

THE SITUATION.

From the Tribune.

When two months ago, General Grant started on his campaign against Richmond, a small co-operating force under General Sigel was sent up the valley of the Shenandoah, towards Staunton, situated near the head of that valley, very near the geographical centre of Virginia as she was in 1860. General Sigel was soon confronted by a superior Rebel force, defeated, and [illegible] back. General Hunter now superseded [illegible] in command; while most of the Rebels who had defeated Sigel were despatched to the aid of Lee, then sharply pressed by Grant.

General Hunter's column once more advanced, routed the Rebels who opposed them, killing their leader, General Sam Jones, and capturing Staunton and Lexington. Had General Hunter pushed vigorously, rapidly forward, he might probably have taken Lynchburg, situated on the James river and Canal and the Tennessee Railroad, and a principal Rebel depot of provisions and munitions. But General Hunter advanced so slowly that a Rebel division under Ewell, detached from Lee's army, reached Lynchburg just before our force did, repulsing Hunter's attack, and rendering the capture of Lynchburg hopeless. Hunter now retreated westward into the valley of the Kanawha, instead of northward into that of the Shenandoah, and left the triumphant Rebels free to move into and down the latter valley [illegible]. They did so, apparently [illegible] part, and were never even [illegible] until they were close upon General Sigel at Martinsburg on the Potomac, compelling [illegible] hastily, burning a part of his [illegible].

Hunter's army being far away, and any present [illegible] from that quarter out of the question, the Rebels—say 15,000 to 20,000—pushed across into Maryland, and after threatening Pennsylvania from Hagerstown, turned short to the [illegible], and captured Frederick, driving thence a [illegible] collected Union force under General Wallace, who on Saturday fought them nearly [illegible] at the crossing of the Monocacy, but was [illegible] with heavy loss, and driven back on the road towards Baltimore [illegible].

If the Rebels make any serious attempt on either Baltimore or Washington, we shall be greatly mistaken. We [illegible] south of the Potomac within three days—too soon to let the Union forces now gathering to fight them get sight of their flying coat-tails. This is no serious demonstration, but a plundering raid, and, we regret to say, likely, because of the shameful lack of militia organization in all the loyal States, to prove highly successful.

Within the last week enough able-bodied men ran away from Western Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania to have captured and caged every Rebel who has crossed the Potomac. Maryland, with not less than ten thousand men able to do military duty, has not ten thousand whites in the Union armies, and had not one thousand within in the battle of Saturday, which may have decided the fate of her metropolis. We trust that metropolis will erect another monument to Maryland valor after this war is over; but the deeds of heroism that are to glorify it are yet in the future. Let us hope that the present week will witness some of them.

Oil Excitement in Fayette County.

The recent discoveries of oil in Greene county, and the great excitement consequent thereupon, have led to the examination of oil indications in Fayette county. Quite a number of the citizens of Fayette have been to "Dunkard Creek," and observed the indications, aside from the actual possession of the oil, such as the peculiar appearance of the surface soil, the cropping out of rocks peculiar to oil formations—the relative position of the coal veins to the surface, &c., &c., were induced, from their similarity to several points in Fayette, to lease some of the most available territory and commence a thorough investigation immediately.

Brown's run, a stream running through German township, and emptying into the Monongahela above Davidson's Ferry, and the farm of John Pain, on the Redstone creek, a few miles below Uniontown, seems to be the particular point of attraction. Two companies have been formed, one of which is now engaged in sinking a well, and the other will be ready to go into operation in a few days. The *Standard* says that the indications at these points are such as to almost insure success, oil and gas appearing in such quantities as to justify the conclusion, that all that is needed to put Fayette on a par with her sister county in the oil trade is but to sink the shaft.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

CASH ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 8, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA.

Ladies' Christian Commission of the Spruce Street Baptist Church	$181 00	
William P. Wiltbach	100 00	
Mrs. William P. Wiltbach	100 00	
Mrs. B. C. Marrot	10 00	
Robert Leonard	5 00	
Asa Jones	5 00	
H. S. Gilbert	5 00	
		$389 00
Per Mrs. L. Shumway—		
J. Emory Stone (additional)		600 00
Dr. Newton and Dr. Vaughan, Committee		123 00
Green Hill Presbyterian Sabbath School, per P. B. Simons, Esq., Superintendent		250 00
Ladies' Christian Commission, First Reformed Dutch Church, per Rev. J. H. Suydam		68 40
Ladies' Christian Commission, Union M. E. Church		18 13
Charles A. Dubring, half proceeds of sale of paper carriage		10 00
Mrs. M. Shinn		20 00
Samuel P. Jackson, per J. P.		10 00
Sabbath School First Presbyterian Church, Southwark		15 00
Ladies' Christian Commission of West Spruce Street Church (additional)		24 00
Ladies' Christian Commission First German Reformed Church (additional)		12 50
Teamsters of the Quartermaster's Department, Schuylkill Arsenal, per Otis Stimmel		11 25
S. P. L.		10 00
Thomas Wistar		20 00
C. J.		50 00
Mrs. Wm. F. Weaver		5 00
Cash		1 00
Infant School of the North Presbyterian Church, per Miss E. F. Halloway		6 00
Charlie and Lucy		1 00
Stephen Howard		2 00
Proceeds of a fair held by three little children, per D. W. C. Moore		9 00
Mrs. Miller		1 00
Rev. Wm. White Williams		7 50
Bible Class of Calvary Presbyterian Church		4 00
A Friend		1 00
Rev. I. X. Junkin		5 00
A. C. Oakland		2 00
SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.		
Proceeds of a concert given at the Seminary of Miss R. S. Carr, Linwood Hall, Cheltenham township, Montgomery county		282 50
Rev. G. W. Crittenden, Darby	$5 00	
First Presbyterian Church, borough of Darby	9 00	
Proceeds of Salisbury and Richland Fair, per R.		19 00
J. M. Whiteside, Treasurer (additional)		25 00
Alan P. Clymer, Quakertown		1 00
Total		$1,922 23
Amount acknowledged in religious papers		5,37[illegible]
Amount previously acknowledged		$7,918 42
		509,[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

JOSEPH PATTERSON,
Treasurer.

The United States Christian Commission have also to acknowledge the receipt of the following additional hospital stores up to July 8, 1864:—

PHILADELPHIA.

1 bundle, Mrs. Ogden.
1 parcel, J. C. W.
3 barrels, J. B. Bussier & Co.
1 package, P. B. Simons.
1 package, W. P. Johnston.
Brodesburg & Wilbank—2 boxes, Soldiers' Relief Association.

SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Greenfield, Chester county—1 box.
Waynesburg—1 box, 1 barrel, Honeybrook Aid Society.

UNKNOWN.

1 box, containing wines, clothing, and slippers.

Seventy-two boxes, barrels, &c., additional to the above, from other parts of the country, will be found acknowledged at length in the religious papers.

The Commission calls the attention of the friends of the soldier to the urgent need there is for forwarding immediately to the army in front of Petersburg large supplies of onions. There are, doubtless, hundreds of farmers in all parts of the country who would be willing to part with a portion of their store were the least means of doing so presented to them. Supplies of this and a similar character will be promptly forwarded to the army, if sent to the United States Christian Commission, No. 11 Bank street, Philadelphia. We trust our friends will hear this call in mind, as it is of peculiar importance that General Grant's men have a continued and ample supply.

GEORGE H. STUART,
Chairman,
No. 11 BANK Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
It

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE City of Philadelphia, July 11, 1864.

The Committee on City Councils on Defense and Protection will be in permanent session at the Committee Room, corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, where it will be in immediate communication with the Mayor and with the General Commanding, and will be able to furnish information.

All officers recruiting under the calls of the Governor will please to report at such Committee Room without delay. It is urgently requested that they will comply with this desire of the municipal authorities.

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
jy11-3t

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS of the Wyoming Valley Canal Company, due July 15, 1864, will be paid at the Bank of North America.
jy11-6t*

OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE ON Labor, Income and Revenue, No. 1183 SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

Chairmen of Sub-committees of Committee on Labor, Incomes, and Revenue, and persons having subscriptions in charge, look to and out of town, are earnestly requested to [illegible] forward the work, as it is highly important that [illegible] of the Great Central Fair [illegible] at an early day. There are numerous Committees which have not yet reported.

L. MONTGOMERY BOND,
Chairman.
MRS. E. W. HUTTER,
Chairman.
jy9-3t

OFFICE CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER SUBSTITUTE COMMITTEE, S. E. corner WALNUT and SIXTH Streets, July 6, 1864.

The Citizens' Volunteer Substitute Committee proposes [illegible]

[illegible]

DANIEL [illegible], Chairman.
J. [illegible] CLARK HARE.
JOHN [illegible].
[illegible].
J. G. ROSENGARTEN, Treasurer.
HENRY C. LEA, Secretary.
jy7-6t

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.—
THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
AT FRANKFORD,

Would give notice that, having effected an arrangement with the

INDEPENDENT TELEGRAPH LINE,

A telegraph office is now open at the Bank, for the accommodation of the public, connecting Frankford with all telegraphic points

EAST, WEST, NORTH, AND SOUTH.

Philadelphia messages sent and received at [illegible] that persons valuing time and money will find [illegible] cheaper than any other method of [illegible].

WILLIAM H. [illegible],
[illegible].

jy7-6t]

OFFICES.

No. 312 Chesnut street,
No. 201 Walnut street,
Merchants' Hotel,
No. [illegible] Third street,
[illegible] Exchange,
[illegible].

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA and Gray's Ferry Passenger Railway Company, N. W. corner TWENTY-THIRD and [illegible] streets.

[illegible], July 6, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND [illegible] CENTS per share, on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of taxes, [illegible] 18th inst., until which time the [illegible] closed.

[illegible] certificates, will oblige by [illegible] prior to the 18th inst., to enable [illegible] them with their share of the dividend.

JAS. McFADDEN, Jr.,
Secretary.
jy7-11-14-15-18*

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD and Southwark Philadelphia City Passenger Railroad Company, BERKS Street, below Fourth.—Philadelphia, July 6, 1864.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, clear of all taxes, on and after the 18th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until 18th inst.

CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Secretary.
jy7-11t

OFFICE OF SECOND AND THIRD Streets Passenger Railway Company, FRANKFORD road, below Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia, July 8, 1864.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed from the 9th to the 18th instant.

E. A. LESLEY,
Treasurer.
jy9-2t

CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER SUBSTITUTE Committee.

This office is for the present at

No. 412 PRUNE Street.

Office hours for SUBSTITUTES from 10 to 2, and 4 to 6. For CITIZENS, from 12 to 2.

No application can be received without payment. All checks must be drawn to the order of J. G. Rosengarten, Treasurer.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

A MEETING
OF THE
Citizens of the Twenty-Fourth Ward
WILL BE HELD
ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
At the Commissioners' Hall,
THIRTY-SEVENTH AND MARKET STREETS,

For the purpose of adopting the necessary measures to complete the Ward Enlistments of "100 DAYS' MEN," in accordance with the Proclamation (6th inst.) of the Governor, and by authority of the General Government.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9, 1864.
jy9-2t

NOTICE.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Will transact Business at their
NEW BANKING HOUSE,
CORNER OF
CHESNUT AND FRANKLIN STREETS,
(North side of Chesnut, west of Third.)
ON AND AFTER
Tuesday, the 5th instant.
MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr.,
Cashier.
jy6-6t

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. je1-3m

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Drs ZACHARIE & BARNETT, Surgeon Chiropodists, No 921 CHESNUT Street. Refer to Physicians and Surgeons of the city. je1-tf

MILITARY NOTICES.

ATTENTION COMPANY E,
BLUE RESERVES.

This organization having volunteered for

ONE HUNDRED DAYS,

are anxious to recruit their Company to the maximum number immediately; all who have been connected with the organization are requested to enroll their names with their comrades.

THE NECESSITY IS URGENT—CONSEQUENTLY IMMEDIATE ACTION IS DESIRED.

The Armory (for the present), is at the REGIMENTAL ARMORY,

No. 505 CHESNUT STREET.

BY ORDER OF CAPTAIN.

jy11-2t
JOS. J. BABCOCK, O. S.

A MEETING OF THE
LINE OFFICERS OF THE
THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT P. V. M.
(BLUE RESERVES),
WILL BE HELD
THIS (MONDAY) AFTERNOON, AT 4 O'CLOCK,
AT HEADQUARTERS,
BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE FIFTH.

Punctual attendance is urgently requested.

By order,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER,
Captain and Chairman Committee of Line Officers.
JOS. J. BABCOCK, Secretary.
It

THE LATE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and Members of the FIRST REGIMENT RESERVE BRIGADE (Gray Reserves) are requested to meet at their respective armories this (Monday) evening at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing for immediate service.

Commandants of Companies will meet at the Armory, BROAD Street (or send a representative) this (Monday) evening, at 9 o'clock.

CHARLES S. SMITH,
Late Colonel 1st Regiment Reserve Brigade.
It*

ATTENTION! COMPANY H, FIRST Regiment, Gray Reserves.—The former and present members of the Company will meet at the Armory, BROAD Street, in new Hall, on special business, at 8 o'clock THIS EVENING.
It*
GEO. W. GARDNER, Captain.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE CITY of Camden, New Jersey.

Bounties large. Apply at the City Clerk's Office, No. 418 FEDERAL Street. jy11-3t*

ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN.—Respectable young men, good horsemen, disposed to respond to the call of General COUCH for 1000 Cavalry [illegible] furnish their own horses and horse equipments, are requested to report without delay at No. 703 SANSOM Street, for Company organization. GEORGE D. STROUD, late Capt. Co. C, 20th Pa. Cav. AUBREY H. SMITH, late Lieut. 20th Pa. Cav. WM. J. SMITH, late Lieut. [illegible] M. 20th Pa. Cav. Major REYNOLDS, late [illegible] P. V., &c. It*

KEYSTONE BATTERY.—THE Battery will be recruited in To-morrow (Tuesday) Morning, at [illegible] o'clock, at the CITY ARSENAL, [illegible] Broad.
It*
M. HASTINGS, Captain.

TO SUBSTITUTES—$350 BOUNTY.—Office Citizens' Vol. Substitute Committee, No. 412 PRUNE Street, July 8, 1864.

This Committee is now prepared to receive Volunteers who are not liable to military duty. It will have them mustered in as [illegible], and will pay them on the [illegible] of [illegible] dollars in cash, without [illegible].

In addition to this, substitutes are entitled to Twenty-five Dollars Government Bounty, and [illegible] month's advance pay.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Committee, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Daniel [illegible], Chairman, [illegible].
J. G. Rosengarten, Treasurer. [illegible] S. Penrose.
J. I. Clark Hare, [illegible] H. Lea. jy11-6t

OFFICE CITY BOUNTY COMMISSION, No. 412 PRUNE Street.—[illegible].—The City Bounty of two hundred and fifty dollars will be paid in [illegible] of the draft, [illegible] substitutes not liable to draft, and proper credit is given upon the quota of their districts.

If citizens not enrolled [illegible] the substitute is required to [illegible] or evidence of his being enrolled [illegible].

The opportunity is thus afforded [illegible] to aid the cause, while [illegible] and assisting the city to fill its quota. jy9

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, First District, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1864.

The names of persons [illegible] in the First District will be added to [illegible] Copies of [illegible] information as may aid in the [illegible] thereof. Any person [illegible] by the Board and claim to have [illegible], or on account of [illegible] Provost Marshal General [illegible].

A [illegible] with the foregoing suggestions is earnestly [illegible].

WM. E. LEHMAN,
Captain and Provost Marshal.
je29-tf

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES [illegible] (a varied and exciting life by sea and land) [illegible] hundred able-bodied men, to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yard, and aboard United States ships-of-war on foreign stations. Better compensation than the army. A ship-of-war is a comfortable home. The Marine Corps is the best equipped Corps in the service. Prize Money in abundance.

THE LOCAL BOUNTIES PAID TO RECRUITS.

For all other information apply daily at the Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce, between the hours of nine and three o'clock.

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer.
my5-tf
No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing

SWORDS,
AND OTHER
MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
ARE INVITED TO THE EXTENSIVE
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
OF
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO.
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth.

PRESENTATION SWORDS

Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. ja4

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL Cloths, Matting, and Window Shades.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, Will open, this morning, from auction, Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at $1, $1.25, $1.37, $1.50, $1.62, $1.75, $1.87 and $2. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 75c. Hemp Carpets, 50c. Rag Carpets, 37c. Entry and Stair Carpets, 75c. to $1.25. Floor Oil Cloths, 50c. to $1. Gilt Bordered Window Shades, $1.25 to $3. White and Check Matting, 50 and 62c. Buff and Green Shading, 62c.

CHEAP DRY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

Muslins in great variety from 25 to 50 cents; Wide Sheeting and Pillow Muslins, [illegible] to $1.37; New York Mills Muslins, 75c. Table Linens, $1 to $1.75. Napkins, $1 to $3 [illegible]. Crash, 15 to 25 cents. Tab'e Covers, $3 to $5.50. Alpacas, all colors, 37 to 87c.; Black and Wool Delaines, 50 to 87 cents. Summer Shawls, $3.00 to $6. Flannels, [illegible] to $1; Lawns, [illegible]; Coats' Spool Cotton, 14 cents; Skirt Braid, 8 cents; Pins, 5c.; Hooks and Eyes, 3 cents. Ladies' and Gents' Cotton Stockings, 15 to 50c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. jy7-4t

RUN NO RISK!!!—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $3·75.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,

my7-6t9
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.

An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT RETAIL VALUE.

100 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.
100 pieces Puffed, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

CLOAKS, COATS, AND MANTILLAS.—Ladies wishing to dress well and economically, will find it to their advantage to visit the Mammoth Cloak and Mantilla Emporium of Mrs. HENRY, Nos. 38 and 40 N. NINTH Street, below Arch, where are to be had all the latest Paris and London styles at prices that will ensure their immediate disposal.

N. B.—A handsome assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wrappers, Shawls, and Lace Mantillas.
ap13-3m
Nos. 38 and 40 N. NINTH Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS, 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies, Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
fel-1y
WM. T. HOPKINS.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.
FLAGS,
BANNERS AND TRANSPARENCIES.
WM. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD STREET,
Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.
MANUFACTURER OF
FLAGS,
BANNERS,
TRANSPARENCIES,
AND LANTERNS.

Political Campaign Clubs fitted out with Lanterns, Badges, Banners, and Flags, at reasonable rates. jy1-1m

FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

EVANS & HASSALL,
MILITARY FURNISHERS,
No. 418 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Banners, Regimental and Company Flags, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Passants, Epaulets Hats, Caps, Canteens, Haversacks, Camp Kits, Field Glasses, [illegible] and everything pertaining to the complete outfit of Army and Navy Officers.

A liberal discount allowed to the trade. my16-3m

J. H. FOSTER,
AWNING MAKER,
No. 443 N. THIRD Street,
ABOVE WILLOW,
ESTABLISHED 1844.

AWNINGS,
WAGON COVERS,
FLAGS,
SAILS,
TENTS,
FANCY VERANDAHS FOR WINDOWS.

All kinds of work done promptly, and attended to personally, by

JOSEPH H. FOSTER,
No. 443 N. THIRD STREET,
ap29-3m
Above Willow.

FLAGS!
BUNTING FLAGS,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SILK FLAGS,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
MUSLIN FLAGS,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Staffs,
Halliards,
Pulleys, &c.

Wholesale and Retail, at

W. H. HORSTMANN & SONS,
my14-tf
FIFTH and CHERRY Streets.

PAINTING!! PAINTING!!
No. 47 S. THIRD STREET,
ABOVE CHESNUT,
Philadelphia.

FAHY & BROTHER,
HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.

Graining, Glazing, Gilding on Glass, Calcimining, Paper [illegible], &c. [illegible]

HENRY SIMONS,
UNITED STATES NATIONAL
WAGON AND COACH WORKS,
Office, No. 521 NEW MARKET Street,
And Factory, corner of
SECOND AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

All and every kind of WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, and TIMBER WHEELS, adapted to Army, Road, Sutler, or Plantation purposes. All work warranted.

Orders promptly attended to. ja4-tf

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, &c.
Matches and Blacking,
No. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
(First street above Second, between Market and Chesnut)
my23-7m
PHILADELPHIA.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, RAILROAD COMPANIES, &c., Will find it to their interest to order from the undersigned, BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, AND STATIONERY, All kinds for Business, Professional, and Private use. For sale at moderate prices by

WILLIAM MANN,
Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer,
No. 43 S. FOURTH Street,
ap23-3m
Philadelphia.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 713 LODGE STREET.

A large force of building mechanics of all branches always on hand. ap4-wilm

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 S. THIRD STREET,
OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE.

Dealers in Government and State Securities, Quartermasters' Checks and Vouchers, and Certificates of Indebtedness.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Loans promptly executed. fa1-wfm tf

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS, Invalids and Convalescents,
Invalids and Convalescents,
Invalids and Convalescents,
Especially
Especially
Females in Delicate Health,
Females in Delicate Health,
Females in Delicate Health,
Will find our
California Wines, California Wines,
California Wines, California Wines,
California Wines, California Wines,
peculiarly valuable in all cases of languor and great prostration of strength.

Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask
Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask
Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask

Drs. McClelland, Gebhard, Samuel Jackson, (of the Pennsylvania University),
Hering, Beasea, Groves, Hartshorne
Schmoele, Williams, Hartley, Neidhard,
Wilson, Tindal, Vital, Fondey,
Knorr, Maviand,

and other leading physicians, what they think of the medicinal virtues of California Wines! These gentlemen prescribe our brands, and assure us of the benefits patients receive from their use!

CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY,
jy21-1m
No. 42 S. FIFTH street above Chesnut.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of Character, Constitution, and Talent, with Advice on Business, Health, Education, Self-Improvement, Management, and Training of CHILDREN, Social Adaptation, &c., day and evening, by

JOHN L. CAPEN,
Phrenologist and Bookseller,
ap12-3m
No. 25 S. TENTH Street, above Chesnut.

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. HESS, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and purest mined. Egg and Stove sizes, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton.

Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. je14-3m

PATRIOTIC MEDALS.
PATRIOTIC MEDALS.

An acceptable offering to every Patriot.

The only correct and authorized

MEDALLION LIKENESSES
OF
PRESIDENT LINCOLN,
GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON,
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT,
GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

Manufactured in Sterling Silver and Copper and White Metal. Sample sent by mail free of charge on receipt of 25 cents. Agents wanted.

E. SPENCER,
Box 2166 Philadelphia Post Office.
Manufactured at No. 603 ARCH Street. jy2-1m

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet.)—Magnificent Brussels, ⅝ wide, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50 and $1 75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ⅝ wide, 75, 80 and 90 cents (3-4, 9-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1 37 to $1 75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1 12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 30½ to 75 cents per yard. Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia from 27½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stellhaw's) No. 147 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.
jy7-3m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED in 1860.—Importer and Dealer in

Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,

Choice Havana Cigars,

Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces

English and Scotch Ale and Porter,

Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.

Navy Messes put up with care.

At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
ja28 1y
JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER.
fe4-tf

GUM-ELASTIC CRUTCHES, GUM-ELASTIC

CRUTCHES!—These Crutches have a Gum Tube across the top, making a soft and elastic support to the arm, and enabling the wearer to walk with more comfort than can be derived from any other crutch. The tops are so made as to be applied to any crutch. Patented December, 1862.

J. HARTMAN,
ap19-3m
No. 117 S. SECOND Street, below Chesnut.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c. my25-1y

TRUSSES, BRACES, &c., skilfully adjusted by C. H. NEEDLES, cor. of TWELFTH and RACE Streets. Ladies' Department for same, conducted by ladies, TWELFTH Street, first door below Race. The most complete and varied stock on hand, consisting, in part, of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Belts, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Syringes, Articles for Nursery, Sick Room, &c. je10-3m

THE ARTIFICIAL HAND.
B. A. GILDEA,
Inventor and Manufacturer of the
ARTIFICIAL ARM,
Approved and adopted
BY THE
SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
for Soldiers.

Was permanently located his Office and Factory at No. 512 S. FOURTH Street, six doors below Spruce, Philada. je10-3m

GROVER & BAKER'S
FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
ap28
No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE,
Elliptic Sewing Machine,
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine,
The Singer do.

And all the principal Sewing Machines. All furnished from their principal offices.

Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for Sale and Repaired at the new office of

LEAVITT & FAULKNER,
No. 1[illegible] N. EIGHTH Street,
(Over ten years with Singer & Co.)

Ladies taught to operate. je14-3m

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE IN PIANOS.

MEYER'S IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG PIANOS,

Acknowledged by the leading artists and indorsed by the Musical Public to be the finest Pianos in America.

The attention of the Musical Public is called to the recent great improvement in these Piano Fortes. By a new method of construction, the greatest possible volume of tone has been obtained, without any of the sweetness and brilliancy for which these Pianos are so celebrated being lost, and which, with an Improved Touch and Action, render them Unequaled.

These Instruments received the PRIZE MEDAL at the World's Fair, held in London, as well as the Highest Awards over all competitors, from the first Fairs and Institutes in this country.

Warerooms, No. 722 ARCH Street, below Eighth,
je17-1m
Philadelphia.

ESTEY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by

E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.

Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon [illegible]. my10-3m

G. W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL, PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF
JEWELRY,
FINE SWORDS
AND
MILITARY GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.
[ja4-tf

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philada.
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,

A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.

Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.

CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

ja12-1y
Clock Trimmings of every description.

JOHN S. WILSON, IMPORTER AND dealer in WATCHES, Fine JEWELRY, and manufacturer of

SILVER WARE,

No. 112 N. NINTH Street, above Arch, Philadelphia.

The highest price paid for old Silver. my7-1y12

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.

THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY,
CALL.

All business confidential. my18-3m

H. DIXON,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street,
DEALER IN FANCY AND TOILET GOODS,
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
Fans, Head Dresses,
French Jewelry, Leather Goods,
Work Boxes,
Beads, &c., &c.
my18-3m

BEDDING EMPORIUM,
No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.
MATTRESSES, MATTRESSES,
of Hair, Palm, Excelsior, and Husk.
FEATHER BEDS, BOLSTERS, AND PILLOWS,
WOOD AND IRON BEDSTEADS,
SPRING BEDS AND COTS.

N. B.—Repairing and renovating attended to with care and despatch. No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street. je7-2m

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO THE
HOLDERS
OF THE
Small 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes.

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
OF THE DENOMINATIONS OF
50's AND 100's,
CAN NOW BE CONVERTED IN
BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1881,
OF THE SAME DENOMINATION.

For information, apply at the office of

JAY COOKE & CO.,
jy7-1m]
BANKERS,
No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
je7-1y
No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

CITY SIXES,
FREE FROM TAXATION,
FOR SALE
IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
jy7-10t
DREXEL & CO.

HEWES & RAHM,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 52 S. THIRD STREET.
DEALERS IN
SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. ap30-tf

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
je8-tf
No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh11

FREDK. STEEL & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [mh14

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. fe5-3t

SEVENTH
NATIONAL BANK,
No. 216 MARKET STREET,
(CORNER OF STRAWBERRY.)

Capital $125,000.

To be Increased to $500,000.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY G. MORRIS, of Morris, Tasker & Co., Pascal Iron Works, Fifth and Tasker sts.
CHARLES S. CLOSE, of Close & Nesbit, Builders, No. 331 Reed street.
JAMES M. PRESTON, Manufacturer of Woolen Goods, Manayunk.
J. A. WATERS, of J. A. Waters & Co., Wholesale Grocers, No. 123 Market street.
S. B. COUGHLIN, Real Estate, No. 612 N. Thirteenth street.
WM. P. CLYDE, Agent [illegible] and New York [illegible] Co., No. [illegible] S. Delaware Ave.
GEORGE W. HILL, Manufacturer of Carpetings, No. 123 N. Third street.
J. W. SOUDER, Wholesale Boots and Shoes, No. 309 Market street.
J. Z. DEHAVEN, Importer of Wines, Brandies, &c., Nos. 30 and 32 S. Delaware Avenue.

This Bank having been duly authorized to commence business under the National Currency Act, is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS, make Collections, and transact a General BANKING BUSINESS.

Discount days on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

J. Z. DEHAVEN, President.
E. S. HALL, Cashier.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1864.
je30-1m

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S Office.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, for constructing Military Barracks for the use of the United States upon a lot of land, containing about 37 acres, the property of Mr. Joseph Ritner, and situated on the east bank of the Schuylkill river, a short distance below Sprne Mill.

Plans and specifications of the buildings and their appurtenances can be seen at the office of John McArthur, Jr., Architect, where any further information required will be given.

Bidders must state the shortest time required to complete the work.

Ample security will be required, and no bid received from a defaulting contractor.

By order of Colonel G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster General.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
jy8-5t
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 25th day of July, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., to furnish

Six (6) second or third class Steam Fire Engines, of perfect suction power, complete in all parts, with all the modern improvements combined, to be drawn by hand power, the weight not to exceed 4500 pounds when ready for service. The diameter of the reciprocating steam force pump to be about 4½ inches, capable of forcing one (1) stream of water from a 1¼ inch nozzle averaging from 240 to 275 feet, and two (2) streams from a ¾ inch nozzle averaging from 175 to 200 feet. These engines are to be supplied with tenders and hose carts of approved construction, with all the necessary fittings. They are to be subject to a rigid inspection by a United States inspector, and are not to be received or paid for until they have been thoroughly tried with a full head of steam under his directions.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of this advertisement, dated July 2, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: } Given under our hands and seals, this —— day of ——, 186—.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

These Engines are to be delivered at the place of manufacture. Upon the award being made the successful bidder will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Steam Fire Engines."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
jy8-fmw12t
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 4, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until MONDAY, July 25, at 4 P. M., for 100,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements, calibre 58, to be delivered in the following quantities at the undernamed Arsenals, viz.:—

20,000 sets at the New York Arsenal, Governor's Island.
20,000 sets at the Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pennsylvania.
50,000 sets at the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.
20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri.
10,000 sets at the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts.

These Accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the new pattern sets, to be seen at the Arsenals above named, with the following exceptions, viz:—The *shoulder belt* will be but two inches wide, and no shoulder belt-plate will be furnished; the inside flap of the cartridge-box and cap-pouch are to be left off, and the ears are to be sewn on the outer flap; the letters U. S., with a border, are to be stamped upon the cartridge-box, the same size and style as on the plate which it replaces; the cartridge-box is to be sewed with nine (9) and the cap-pouch with ten (10) stitches to the inch. Separate bids will be received for the manufacture of these Accoutrements of *pure oak leather*, of *mixed tannage oak finish*, and *all hemlock*. The belts are to be of grained leather.

Samples of these Accoutrements can be seen at the above named arsenals on or about the 20th instant.

It is to be distinctly understood that this Department is to have the privilege of inspecting the work done under any contract it may award, in all stages of its progress, and especially to examine the stock before cutting. They are to be subject to inspection at the arsenal where delivered, before being received for the Government. None are to be accepted or paid for except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-twelfth (1-12th) per week of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on the 13th day of August, 1864.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

The Accoutrements must be boxed in the usual manner; the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the Arsenal or Arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Should any party obtaining a contract offer Accoutrements other than those made in his own shops, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void. The name and place of manufacture of each party obtaining a contract must be stamped on each part of each set of Accoutrements.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement dated July 4, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness:— } Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, and especially those made by parties who have failed to make time deliveries under previous contracts without furnishing satisfactory reasons for such delinquency.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and endorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
jy8-fmw6t
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

HENRY APPLE,
GAUGER AND COOPER,
No. 205 S. WATER Street,
Below Walnut street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Imitation Brandy and Wine Casks, and all kinds of Work made of Old and New Stuff always on hand or made to order.

COAL PACKED IN HOGSHEADS FOR SHIPPING.

All kinds of Trimming punctually attended to. jy1-1m

IMPORTED WINES,
BRANDIES, ETC.

The subscriber informs the public that he is disposing of his large and well selected stock of

OLD BRANDY, GIN, PORT WINE, SHERRY AND MADEIRA WINES,

At wholesale prices. These are from the old stock on hand. Purchasers wishing a superior article for private use would do well to call at

HENRY HUDDY'S
Wholesale Wine and Liquor Store,
No. 145 N. SECOND Street, below [illegible],
Philadelphia.
jy8-1m

NEW COMPANIES FORMING CAN BE supplied with
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
TRANSFER BOOKS,
STOCK LEDGERS,
CHECKS, NOTES, DRAFTS,

And every variety of Account Books and Stationery, at reasonable terms, at

WILLIAM MANN'S,
[illegible] Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer,
No. 43 S. FOURTH Street,
Philadelphia.
[illegible]-3m

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS,
For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences,
Manufactured by the
UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
JAMES P. WOOD,
No. 41 S. FOURTH Street.
mh28-6m
B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

ROOFING, ROOFING.—OLD TIN, ZINC, Iron or Copper Roofs made perfectly tight, at 1½ cents per square foot. Apply at

NATIONAL ROOFING COMPANY,
jy7-6t*
No. 144 N. FOURTH Street.

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1864.

THE BLOSSOMING TIME.

The violets, in bunches of purple,
Bloom sweet on the Bosom of Spring;
The thrushes, up high on the larches,
Of summer, of summer-time sing.
The primroses light the green shadows
Of fir woods, odorous, dim;
And deep in the darkest of coverts
The nightingale chanteth his hymn.

That's dusk; but I speak of the morning,
When sunbeams glance into the wood,
And lay in long passages, golden,
Like paths for the spirits of good.
The thrushes are singing in chorus,
The blackbird outwhistles them all;
Up there on the aspen he carols—
The aspen so light and so tall.

The squirrels sport up in the beeches,
The bees on the furze-blossom sleep,
The lark o'er the green corn and clover,
The ricks and the close-huddled sheep,
Soars, soars, and in ecstacy singing,
Bears upward his prayer unto Heaven;
He's the priest of the blue upper region,
Nor rests he a day in the seven.

'Tis a time full of hope and of promise,
This youth of the blossoming year,
All is pleasure on earth and in ether,
No clouding of sorrow or fear.
There is love singing loud from the branches,
Yes, love in each blade of the barley,
That steals to the light every hour.

—*All the Year Round.*

CAREER OF A SHAM MARQUIS.

A romance of swindling has just been tried before the Paris Court of Correctional Police; the prisoner, who had evidently read "Gil Blas," is a Spaniard, Eusebio y Ribate y Garcia, calling himself Marquis d'Ottero. In spite of his names, "Don" Eusebio is but the son of a bricklayer, in Estramadura. He came to Paris to make his fortune, and as will be seen from the sequel, was on the point of marrying the daughter of a wealthy Hebrew merchant in this city, when, in the very nick of time, his fraud was discovered. He alighted on the 16th of February last at one of the hotels in the Rue Vivienne, much frequented by Spaniards.

He looked every inch a gentleman, and displayed, with studied negligence, a pocket-book, the contents of which looked very like bank notes. Therefore the hotel-keeper treated him with all the respect due to a man whose purse seemed so well filled, who called himself a marquis, and looked not unlike one. He even took so much interest in his lodger as to recommend him, as he seemed to have a good deal of money about him, to lodge it at a banker's. "Don" Eusebio y Ribate y Garcia replied that he had only about 20,000f. in his pocket-book, and that he would soon require it, as he came to Paris to get married, &c.

He hired a brougham by the month, spared no expense, and though he never paid his hotel bill, so conducted himself as to inspire the candid landlord with unlimited trust in himself; so that when he came home one fine afternoon, looking pale and haggard, stating that he had lost his pocket-book, and must write to Spain for money, the landlord supplied him with cash, and even treated him to the Italian Opera in order to raise his spirits. He contrived to make the acquaintance of a young Frenchman who had travelled in Spain, and inspired him also with a belief in his Chateaux en Espagne, and ingratiated himself with him to such a degree as to obtain an introduction to Mr. Levy Mayer, his uncle.

Mr. Mayer had a daughter, and Eusebio having ascertained that she would come in for a handsome "dot," began to pay his addresses to her. The young lady was much taken with her admirer, and her mamma rejoiced at the prospects of marrying her daughter to a marquis, was perfectly fascinated. The father thought it very [illegible] that a Spanish grandee should take to wife a [illegible], and told him so, but Eusebio [illegible] reply. He was a man of the world, he said; had seen [illegible] and was wholly devoid of prejudice. M. Mayer therefore gave his consent, but at the same time wrote to Madrid for information respecting M. le Marquis d'Ottero.

Meanwhile, the wedding *trousseau* was prepared and marked with the Ottero arms. M. le Marquis made himself agreeable to the ladies, and purchased for his *fiancee* jewelry to the amount of about £800, and handed over in payment a bill accepted by a Paris house for double the amount. This proved his ruin. The jeweler called on the father-in-law, and acquainted him with the fact that the acceptors of the bill had failed several months ago; almost simultaneously a reply was received from Madrid, stating that the Marquis d'Ottero was unknown in the Spanish peerage. The marriage was already fixed when matters thus came to a climax.

At first Eusebio stoutly maintained his marquisate, &c., but at length he gave in. He told Mr. Mayer he was not a marquis; he had only 75,000f. in the world; he had swallowed a large dose of opium; and called for pen and ink to leave his "little all" to Mad'lle Mayer, whom he must now give up. As the scene was going on it appears that Mad'lle Mayer, and her mamma made their appearance, and Mr. Mayer deposed on oath that a "painful scene" ensued, in which he (the papa) got very much the worst of it. However, his suspicions had been aroused, and were not to be allayed. Further inquiries were made, and the upshot of the matter was the appearance of M. le Marquis in the dock of the Correctional Court. The taking opium, it need hardly be said, proved a sham, like all the rest.

All these curious facts were sworn to by the hotel-keeper and the father-in-law. M. le Marquis was obliged to confess to the truth of the depositions summarized above. M. le Procureur Imperial made a violent speech, in which his bold stroke for a wife was stigmatized very unfeelingly, and without any of the sense of humor evinced by both the President and the young lady's papa; and the court sentenced Eusebio y Ribato y Garcia to 3000f. fine and five years imprisonment. Had he delayed his production of his sham bill of exchange, and had Mr. Mayer not received his reply from Madrid until a few days later, it is highly probable that M. le Marquis and his young and wealthy wife would have become ornaments to Parisian society.

Tigers in Singapore.—Captain Nelson, of the Madras Presidency, induced by the unceasing accounts appearing in the newspapers of the dreadful destruction of human beings in Singapore occasioned by tigers, has written to the Government to suggest that an attempt might be made to poison the brutes by means of strychnine. He mentions a case in which he succeeded in destroying a tiger, together with a great many vultures, jackals, dogs, &c., by putting strychnine on the carcass of a buffalo, which the tiger had killed and only partly consumed, and to which he returned to complete his meal. The method recommended by Captain Nelson is about being tried here by the commissioner of police, and we hope it will be found successful, although there are doubts on the point, as repeated attempts have been made in Singapore, but without any good result. Dogs have been tied up in the jungle in places resorted to by tigers, the necks having been previously shaved and rubbed with strychnine, means being taken to prevent their licking off the poison. Calves have also been tethered in the jungle with their necks prepared in the same manner, but none of the experiments succeeded, although from the marks of tigers' feet all round the bait in several instances, it was apparent that their notice had been attracted to it. In one or two cases strychnine had also been placed on the bodies of persons killed by tigers, but the tigers did not again touch them; indeed, we are assured it has been generally observed in Singapore, that tigers do not return to eat bodies, whether of men or beasts, which they have only partly consumed.—*Singapore Free Press, April 7*

Hypochondria.—The *Memorial de la Loire* relates the following:—"Two or three days ago a respectably dressed man of about fifty called on a well-known medical man at St. Etienne, and said, 'I am a builder by trade, and in making my contracts am sometimes obliged to drink rather too freely. Finding myself lately indisposed in consequence of those excesses, I was advised to apply to Mr. X——, of Caux, who had, I was told, a secret of sovereign efficacy in such cases. I followed the recommendation and took the remedy, which consisted of a white powder done up in small packets; but instead of being cured I find I am poisoned, and I have been told this morning that the remedy is arsenic. 'Yes sir,' continued the speaker, with great violence, 'I am poisoned, and already to-day I have had one violent attack!' While speaking his countenance changed, his breathing became heavy, and throwing himself back in a chair he exclaimed, 'I am going to have another—I am dying—help! help!' The doctor went towards him and found that he was dead. The body was conveyed to the Hotel Dieu, where a *post mortem* examination proved that the man died from paralysis of the pectoral muscles, brought on by violent emotion produced by a diseased imagination. No trace of poison existed. The white powder was analyzed, and turned out to be, not arsenic, but simply sugar of milk, a completely harmless substance."

—It is asserted in the London *Army and Navy Gazette* that the sailing vessels in the British navy will never be sent to sea again, there being two hundred and forty steamers in commission, manned by 45,000 men.

VANCE STEWART ROCK OIL COMPANY.

Incorporated June 29, 1864.

Capital, $300,000.

60,000 SHARES..........$5 A SHARE—PAR.

Subscription $1 each share to original subscribers for 50,000 shares payable $1 cash down upon subscribing and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 20th July and 24th August, 1864, respectively.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES

Reserved for Benefit of the Company.

The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very core of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and ten feet on the Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance up on both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Buren Run, a couple of miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny River Territory is yielding an abundant and permanent harvest of an excellent quality of Oil, the numerous wells bordering its banks producing Oil with even still greater regularity than the wells along Oil Creek.

It is believed the flow of Oil below the borough of Franklin, on the Allegheny river, will probably never become exhausted, because the stratification, or volcanic disruption of rock dips in a southwestwardly direction; a consequently the beds of Oil would be nearer the surface at the upper end, say of Oil Creek, and wells would require to be bored deeper in proportion lower down the river, where, however, there would necessarily be the most permanent, and a much greater supply and superincumbent body or [illegible] of Oil. It is certain that several wells on the river, in the immediate vicinity of this land, have continued producing during the past three or four years an unwavering and steady daily yield of oil.

A glance at the map will demonstrate the fact that the Lower Two Mile Run and Oil Creek are on the same diametrically straight line, and only distant, on a continuation of the identical same gorge between the range of hills, from each other about three miles, apart in precisely the same direction. It would, therefore, not be extraordinary, if by boring wells on this tract a sufficient depth of perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, that the Company's wells may soon rival those of Oil Creek, in their supplies of hundreds of barrels of oil daily, and enormous profits would thus be the fortunate result to the shareholders of this company.

On this particular tract of land there has been let on lease for twenty years, a well now *pumping* a fair portion of good Oil, although its depth of boring considered quite insufficient to insure a large flow! Fifty per cent. of the Oil at this well's mouth was reserved as a royalty to the former owner of the land, and will at once inure to the benefit of the Company. There are also two other wells bored a few hundred feet deep each, but not yet tubed, but indicating a first-rate show of Oil; a barrel a day can generally be scooped out of them, and no doubt seems to exist that they will both prove highly remunerating wells when bored a reasonable depth. Another well is half bored, and promises a satisfactory yield.

Samples of Oil procured from these wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The fee of this valuable oil land, comprising one hundred and thirty-one acres, including the royalty of fifty per cent. of oil for the leased well, *now pumping*, and the entire right of the three wells partially developed, is purchased by the Company direct from the owner, for the moderate price of $137,550, with a Grist Mill in fine order, a [illegible] house, &c., also patches of timber.

The sale of stock will pay cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $12,450 cash working capital on hand, with which to complete the three old wells, and also to bore two new wells, with five steam engines, &c., to be in running order within a few months; arrangements will be made to accomplish these objects without delay. No subscriptions will be accepted for less than fifty shares.

The vast fortunes reaped by Rock Oil Companies established here and elsewhere are notorious. The Oil trade is yet in its infancy, and the demand constantly increasing. Its price is now $12 per barrel at the well's mouth, exclusive of the cask.

Large wells will doubtless be struck at the depth of 850 feet, so as to reach the third Sandstone Rock. Wells have been bored heretofore to the depth only of about 500 feet in this vicinity. It is proposed to bore twenty wells on this property during the present year. There is room for one hundred wells. A perfect title, clear of all incumbrances, is confidently assured to the Company.

Lists of subscription are now open until the 50,000 shares are subscribed, payable $1 per share, to the order of Alderman JAMES McCAHEN, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 406 WALNUT Street, or at No. 126 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The public are invited to call for a prospectus. jy5-tf

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL, PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1864.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 30th day of June, 1864, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES,"

Is hereby published for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN
FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain—

That the Mayor is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par on the credit of the corporation, the sum of one million dollars to provide for the erection, extension, and completion of buildings for school purposes in the First School District of Pennsylvania, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per centum per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. The amount of said loan shall be appropriated, distributed, and apportioned for the purposes and in amounts as follows, to wit:—

Item 1. To the several school sections nine hundred and thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars, as follows:—
First Section, forty thousand dollars;
Second Section, thirty-five thousand dollars;
Third Section, thirty thousand dollars;
Fourth Section, thirty-five thousand dollars;
Fifth Section, sixty thousand dollars;
Sixth Section, thirty thousand dollars;
Seventh Section, fifty-three thousand dollars;
Eighth Section, fifty-eight thousand dollars;
Ninth Section, forty thousand dollars;
Tenth Section, twenty-five thousand dollars;
Eleventh Section, thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars;
Twelfth Section, thirty-four thousand dollars;
Thirteenth Section, thirty-eight thousand dollars;
Fourteenth Section, fifty thousand dollars;
Fifteenth Section, twenty-five thousand dollars;
Sixteenth Section, twenty thousand dollars;
Seventeenth Section, forty-five thousand dollars;
Eighteenth Section, thirty-five thousand dollars;
Nineteenth Section, twenty thousand dollars;
Twentieth Section, seventy-five thousand dollars;
Twenty-first Section, twenty thousand dollars;
Twenty-second Section, eleven thousand dollars;
Twenty-third Section, fifteen thousand dollars;
Twenty-fourth Section, sixty-eight thousand dollars;
Twenty-fifth Section, twenty-three thousand dollars;
Twenty-sixth Section, twelve thousand dollars.

Item 2. To reimburse the City Treasury, for appropriations already made, chargeable to this loan, forty-nine thousand nine hundred and eight dollars.

Item 3. For contingencies, fifteen thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars.

Section 3. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue hereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby specially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL
FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, June 16, 1864, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. jy9-4w

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CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL.—PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1864.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 30th day of June, 1864, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE AN ADDITIONAL LOAN TO MEET THE EXPENSES INCIDENT TO THE DEFENSE OF THE CITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES."

Is hereby published for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE AN ADDITIONAL LOAN
TO MEET THE EXPENSES INCIDENT TO THE DEFENSE OF THE CITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the corporation, such sums of money as may be required by the City Treasurer, from time to time to provide for the families of volunteers from the city of Philadelphia in the service of the United States, and for the defense of the city, not exceeding in the whole the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof, and certificates therefor, in the usual form of such certificates of City Loans, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of $100, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars, and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue hereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates, so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of the income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations, are hereby expressly pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO PUBLISH THE ORDINANCE.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers in this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council, at a stated meeting thereof, held on the 30th day of June, 1864, entitled

"An Ordinance to Authorize an Additional Loan to meet the expenses incident to the defence of the City, and for other purposes."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. jy9-4w

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INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of

$250,000

CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS, now on hand, amount to OVER

$800,000.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1863 OVER
$200,000.

LOSSES DURING THE YEAR AMOUNTING TO OVER
$62,000.

DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.

The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force December 31, 1863, was

FIFTY PER CENT.

Of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the year.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thompson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon. James Pollock,	Charles F. Heazlitt,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
Samuel Work,	

ALEX. WHILLDIN,
PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL WORK,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
JOHN S. WILSON, [je13-mwslm
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

FIRE INSURANCE.—
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH STREET.
CASH CAPITAL $100,000.

This Company is prepared to insure against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanent or for a LIMITED time, and on MERCHANDISE generally.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Chas. A. Duy,	Henry S. McComb,
Wm. D. Lewis,	Lemuel Coffin,
Chas. F. Norton,	Chas. P. Bayard,
Wm. N. Needles,	J. Hillborn Jones,
John D. Taylor,	John Woodside.

JAMES BROWN, President,
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice-President.
Thomas Neilson, Secretary. je11-lm

NEPTUNE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
JOHN SMICK,
PROPRIETOR.

This favorite house, which is most delightfully situated, near the beach, has been newly repapered, repainted, and thoroughly regenerated, and is now open for the reception of guests, offering the comforts of a home, combined with all the luxuries of the season.

Terms moderate. jy8-1m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY.—I would respectfully inform my friends and the public, that I have again taken Congress Hall, this being the third year, and have made every preparation for the coming season, the house being enlarged, remodelled, new furniture, the chambers with spring beds, &c., &c., and will accommodate four hundred guests. You will find no better place than Congress Hall. It is the nearest to the ocean of any of the large houses of Atlantic City, being but one hundred yards from the beach, thus presenting itself an advantage to the public. There cannot be any better bathing than at Atlantic this summer. The sand bar that was such a great drawback last season has all been swept [illegible] presenting itself the best bathing surf on the Atlantic sea-board.

There is an excellent Band of Music engaged.
Attached is a splendid Billiard Room.
je13-tf G. W. HINKLE.

INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY;
NEW JERSEY.
GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.

(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.)

Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c., &c. Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. je9-tf

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UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

This celebrated Hotel is now open for the reception of guests, and is under the supervision of Colonel James W. Powers, with Mr. Edward Hartwell as Assistant.

Practical and experienced persons have been employed for each department, and every exertion will be made to conduct the same to the entire satisfaction of the public.

After July 1, four trains will leave Vine Street Ferry, daily; the Fast Line through in two hours, without stopping at the way stations.

A passenger car will be run from the Hotel to the Inlet every twenty minutes.

Hassler's Band, under the direction of Mr. Simon Hassler, has been engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOELPPER,
Proprietors,
Atlantic City, New Jersey.

N. B.—The Sand Bar which last year formed opposite the shore has entirely disappeared, leaving the beach one of the best and safest on the coast. je25-1m

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EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.—The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.
Stable room on the premises.
All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

je9-tf GEORGE HAYDAY,
Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY,
SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,
OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.
EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

Terms to suit the times. je9-tf

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for visitors. The rooms and table are unsurpassed by any on the Island. Terms moderate.

je30-1m* DUBOSQ & YOUNG, Proprietors.

SEA-BATHING—SEA-BATHING.

NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.

Children under 12 years of age and servants half price. Superior accommodations and ample room FOR TWO HUNDRED PERSONS.

je24-2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

ORLEANS HOUSE,
No. 531 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

This House is kept on the European Plan; the Rooms are convenient and well ventilated. The Restaurant offers all luxuries of the season.

jy9-1m JOS. STEFFACHER, Proprietor.

LEDDY'S
HOTEL,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF
NINTH and SANSOM Streets,
OPPOSITE CONTINENTAL.

The resort of Gentlemen of Refined Taste, who appreciate a Pure Beverage. je29-1m

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BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE,
PUT UP AT
WILTBERGER'S
DRUG STORE,
No. 233 N. SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

Will color more water than four times the same quantity of ordinary Indigo.

The new Label does not require a stamp.

It is Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

It is retailed at the same price as the Imitations and Inferior Articles. je13-1m

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THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ASSOCIATED themselves together under the firm of BOLTON, DYKEMAN & CO., and will continue the Car Building Business in all its branches, at the old establishment, corner TWENTY-FIRST and HAMILTON Streets.

JOSEPH B. BOLTON,
GEORGE E. DYKEMAN,
jy1-1m* G. W. CHILDS.

PROPOSALS.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES Army, No. 90 SOUTH Street, BALTIMORE, Md., June 28, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, *in duplicate*, will be received at this office until 12 M., on WEDNESDAY, July 13, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—

FOUR THOUSAND (4000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales, at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1000) one thousand each every (15) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1300) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight; no Cattle short of (1000) one thousand pounds gross weight. Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers, and Hornless Cattle will be rejected.

A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each Steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one-half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, or by mail, or telegraph.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Each bid, to secure consideration, must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:—

We ——, of the County of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for the fulfilment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly "PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE," and addressed to "Captain J. H. GILMAN, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland."

If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their post office address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it with an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one at this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. H. GILMAN,
je30-11t Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE Office.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the United States, deliverable at the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles, viz:—

Drum Snares, sets, Army Standard.

Black Pant Buckles, Army Standard.

Pure Woollen dark blue Flannel, Indigo wool-dyed, weighing 6 oz. to ¾ or 6-4 width, for Blouses or Sack Coats, Army standard.

The Army standard samples of each of the above articles can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must *strictly conform.*

Bidders must state in their proposals the price, which must be given in *writing*, as well as in figures, the quantity and time of delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and where the Bidder and Guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to as being such, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals can be had upon application at this office, and bids must be endorsed with the name of the article or articles bid for.

G. H. CROSMAN,
jy6-5t A. Q. M. Gen'l U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER - GENERAL'S Office.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 12th of July, 1864, for the delivery at the United States Storehouse, HANOVER STREET WHARF, of the following LUMBER:—

50,000 feet of Coffin Boards, ¾ inches, planed on one side.

20,000 feet of Ceiling Boards, ¾ inches, planed on one side.

3,000 feet of Panel Boards, 1 inch, planed on one side.

All of the above described to be good merchantable Lumber, subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.

All of the Lumber to be delivered within fifteen days from date of contract.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures are to be appended to the guarantee.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, the quantity of each kind bid for, and for further information will call at the office, No. 1139 GIRARD Street.

By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

GEORGE R. ORME,
jy9-2t Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND Equipage.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:—

Woolen Grey Blankets, army standard, to weigh five pounds and measure 7 feet by 5 feet 6 inches (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre).

Woolen Stockings, made with fashioned toe, without seams, army standard, to weigh three pounds per dozen.

Army standard samples of each of the above articles can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must *strictly conform*. Bidders must state in their proposals the price (which must be given in writing as well as in figures), the quantity, and *time of delivery*.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and when the bidder or guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to as being such by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement, *will not be considered*.

Blank forms for proposals can be had upon application at this office, and bids must be endorsed with the name of the article bid for.

G. H. CROSMAN,
jy8-8t Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

Sealed Proposals are invited until the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with Two Thousand (2000) Barrels of Flour.

The proposals will be for what is known at this Depot as Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and bids will be entertained for any quantity less than the whole.

Bids must be in duplicate, and for each grade on separate sheets of paper.

The delivery of the Flour to commence within five days from the opening of the bids, and in such quantities daily, as the Government may direct; delivered at the Government Warehouse in Georgetown, at the wharves or railroad depot in Washington, D. C.

The delivery of all Flour awarded to be completed within twenty days from the opening of the bids.

Payment will be made in certificates of indebtedness, or such other funds as the Government may have for disbursement.

The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received, and none will be accepted which is not fresh ground.

An oath of allegiance must accompany the bid of each bidder, who has not the oath on file in this office, and no bid will be entertained from parties who have previously failed to comply with their bids, or from bidders not present to respond.

Government reserves the right to reject any bid for any cause. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 223 G street, endorsed, "Proposals for Flour."

jy8-4t S. C. GREENE, Captain and C. S. V.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
July 8, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 29th day of July inst., for the supply of 100,000 pounds of Fresh Beef and 100,000 pounds of Fresh Vegetables, at the Philadelphia Station, as required. The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords; and each article must be offered for by the pound. The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters. Bond, with approved security, will be required in one half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will not on any account be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the article proposed, and has the license required by law. jy8-9t

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BLACKSMITHS AND WHEELWRIGHTS Wanted.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1864.

Wanted immediately, to work in Government Repair Shops, Quartermaster's Department, Depot of Washington, One Hundred (100) good BLACKSMITHS and One Hundred (100) good WHEELWRIGHTS.

The pay per month will be Sixty Dollars ($60), with one (1) ration per day, and hospital privilege when sick.

Apply to Captain CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, A. Q. M., United States Army, corner Twenty-second and G streets, Washington, D. C.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
jy4-10t Department of Washington.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED Horses.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below:—

LEBANON, Pa., THURSDAY, July 14, 1864.
READING, Pa., THURSDAY, July 21, 1864.
HARRISBURG, Pa., THURSDAY, July 28, 1864.
ALTOONA, Pa., THURSDAY, August 4, 1864.
WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., THURSDAY, August 11, 1864.
TWO HUNDRED (200) CAVALRY HORSES at each place.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster
jy8-10t Cavalry Bureau.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared, with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition," for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
mh11-tf Delaware Avenue, above Laurel Street.

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
No. 119 Market Street
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.
G. W. WRIGHT. F. H. SIDDALL.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS,
AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS

For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.

Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.

PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE.

Ground expressly for our sales, and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.

Also, INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.

Orders by mail, or city post will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
ja11-ly No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

HOW TO DESTROY
ROACHES, RATS, MICE,
Bed Bugs, Ants, &c., &c.,
USE
BURT'S VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.
IT IS INFALLIBLE! IT IS INFALLIBLE!

Is put up in Large Boxes for 25 Cents.

Is all ready for use, without mixing with other articles. Does not Spoil or Get Dry and Worthless by Keeping, Like some Other Preparations.

VERMIN ARE EXTRAVAGANTLY FOND OF IT.
RATS AND MICE DIE OUT OF THEIR HOLES.

Is Not Dangerous to Use.
Gives Satisfaction to all who use it.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers throughout the United States.

CAUTION.—Be sure and ask for Burt's Exterminator, in large boxes, with the red label, and signed by the Proprietor, F. Burt, Jr. Take no other.

Depot, No. 139 S. TENTH Street, above Walnut.
Manufactory, No. 136 JUVENAL Street, above Walnut, between Tenth and Eleventh, Philadelphia, Pa.

mh3-6m-wslm

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER Works.—NEAFIE & LEVY, Practical and Theoretical Engineers, Machinists, Boiler-makers, Blacksmiths and Founders, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, &c., &c., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for Engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and low pressure Flue, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron, Forgings, of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll-turning, Screw-cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at this establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, &c., &c., for raising heavy and light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN C. LEVY,
ja2-tf BEACH and PALMER Streets.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

ja11-tf ALFRED JENKS & SON.

RAILROAD LINES.

1864. CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. 1864.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS!!!

Four trains daily to Atlantic City.

On and after MONDAY, July 4, trains leave Vine street Ferry as follows:—

Mail, 7:30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached, 9:15 A. M.
Express (through in 2 hours) 2:00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation, 4:15 P. M.
Junction Accommodation, 5:30 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVES ATLANTIC.

Accommodation (Atlantic) 5:46 A. M.
Express, 7:08 A. M.
Freight, 11:50 A. M.
Mail, 4:48 P. M.
Junction Accommodation, 6:22 A. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2:00. Round Trip Tickets (good only for the day and train on which they are issued) $3:00.

EXTRA HADDONFIELD TRAINS.

Leave Vine street 10:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield 1:45 P. M. and 2:45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Mail train for Atlantic leaves Vine street 7:30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic 4:48 P. M.

je30-tf JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.

The bar which was made last year has entirely disappeared, leaving the beach one of the most delightful on the coast.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, WILKESBARRE, WILLIAMSPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ADDITIONAL TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, June 13, 1864, Passenger Trains will leave the new Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson street, Philadelphia, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport.
9:15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
10:15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
3 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
3:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c.
4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.
5:15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6:15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
11 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:07 P. M.
Doylestown at 6:40 A. M., 3:45 P. M., and 7 P. M.
Lansdale at 6 A. M.
Fort Washington at 11:25 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders may be left at No. 113 S. THIRD Street.

je13 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANIES.

NOTICE.

On and after MONDAY, January 4, 1864, the Trains for New York, leaving Kensington Depot, Philadelphia, at 3:12 A. M. (Night), and 2:30 P. M., and the trains leaving New York at 8 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., will hereafter be run exclusively for the United States Mails and New York and Washington Passengers, and will not take in nor let out any passengers between said cities.

The 1 A. M. and 12 Midnight Lines from New York to Washington, and the 11:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. Lines from Washington to New York, will continue as at present, and carry passengers to and from the intermediate stations and Baltimore, Washington, and New York.

ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

Lines leave Philadelphia, from Kensington Depot, at 11:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:45 P. M., and 12:30 midnight, and from Walnut Street Wharf (via Camden), at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2 and 6 P. M., for New York.

And leave New York, from foot of Courtlandt street, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M., and 12 midnight, and from foot of Barclay street at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ja5-tf WM. A. GATZMER, Agent.

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor.—The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—

CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, July 9th.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 16th.
ETNA, Saturday, July 23d.

And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency:—

First Cabin..........$80 00 Steerage..........$35 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London 34 00
First Cabin to Paris .... 95 00 Steerage to Paris........ 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg .. 37 00

Passengers are also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown:—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steam-Ship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first Wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street on Saturday, July 16, 1864.

The steamship SAXON, Matthews, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, July 16, at 10 o'clock A. M.; and the steamship NORMAN, Baker, from Boston for Philadelphia on same day, at 4 P. M.

These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.

Insurance effected at one-half the premium charged on sail vessels.

Freights taken at fair rates.

Shippers are requested to send Slip Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.

For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to

HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
ja5-tf No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M. and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 2 Strawberry street to No. 232 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. la7

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1864.

THE GREAT DOUBLE TRACK SHORT ROUTE TO THE WEST, NORTHWEST, AND SOUTHWEST.

Equipments and facilities for the safe, speedy, and comfortable transportation of passengers, unsurpassed by any route in the country.

Trains leave the Depot at ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, as follows:—

Mail Train at.......................................7:25 A. M.
Fast Line at.......................................11:20 A. M.
Through Express at...............................10:30 P. M.
Parkesburg Train, No. 1, at....................10:00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train, No. 2, at......................1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at.....................2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Train at.................................4:00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation (leaves West Phila.), at 5:00 P. M.

The through Passengers by the Fast Line reach Altoona for supper, where will be found excellent accommodations for the night at the Logan House, and in the morning may take either the Philadelphia or Baltimore Express, each of which makes connections at Pittsburg for all points. A daylight view is thus afforded of the entire line and its magnificent scenery.

The Through Express Train runs daily; all the other trains daily, except Sunday.

FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

The Mail Train, Fast Line, and Through Express connect at Pittsburg with through trains on all diverging roads from that point, North to the Lakes, West to the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and South and Southwest to all points accessible by railroad. Through Tickets to Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Leavenworth, Kansas, Wheeling, Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, and all other principal points, and baggage checked through.

INDIANA BRANCH RAILROAD.

The Through Express, leaving at 10:30 P. M., connects at Blairsville Intersection with a train on this road for Blairsville, Indiana, &c.

EBENSBURG AND CRESSON BRANCH RAILROAD.

The Through Express Train, leaving at 10:30 P. M., connects at Cresson, at 10:45 A. M., with a train on the road for Ebensburg. A train also leaves Cresson for Ebensburg at 8:45 P. M.

HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH ROAD.

The Mail Train at 7:25 A. M., and Through Express at 10:30 P. M., connect at Altoona with trains for Hollidaysburg at 7:15 P. M. and 8:40 A. M.

TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD BRANCH RAILROAD.

The Through Express Train, leaving at 10:30 P. M., connects at Tyrone with a train for Sandy Ridge and Philipsburg, and by Bald Eagle Valley Railroad for Port Matilda, Milesburg and Bellefonte.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

The Through Express Train, leaving at 10:30 P. M., connects at Huntingdon with a train for Hopewell and Bloody Run at 6:56 A. M.

NORTHERN CENTRAL AND PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROADS.

For Sunbury, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, passengers taking the Mail Train at 7:25 A. M., and the Through Express at 10:30 P. M., daily except Sundays, go directly through, without change of cars between Philadelphia and Williamsport.

For YORK, HANOVER, and GETTYSBURG, the trains leaving at 7:25 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., connect at Columbia with trains on the Northern Central Railroad.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD.

The Mail Train at 7:25 A. M., and Through Express at 10:30 P. M., connect at Harrisburg with trains for Carlisle, Chambersburg, and Hagerstown.

WAYNESBURG BRANCH RAILROAD.

The trains leaving at 7:25 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., connect at Downingtown with train on this road to Waynesburg and all intermediate stations.

For further information apply at the Passenger Station, S. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

JAMES COWDEN, Ticket Agent.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

For 1, 3, 6, 9, or 12 months, at very low rates, for the accommodation of persons living out of town, or located on or near the line of the road.

COUPON TICKETS.

For 26 trips, between any two points, at about two cents per mile. These tickets are intended for the use of families travelling frequently, and are of great advantage to persons making occasional trips.

SCHOOL TICKETS.

For one or three months, for the use of scholars attending school in the city.

WESTERN EMIGRATION.

An Emigrant Accommodation train leaves No. 137 Dock street daily (Sundays excepted), at 4 o'clock P. M., offering a comfortable mode of travel to families going West, at one-half the usual rate of fare. Particular attention is paid to baggage, for which checks are given, and baggage forwarded by the same train with passengers.

For full information apply to

FRANCIS FUNK, Emigrant Agent,
No. 137 DOCK Street.

MANN'S BAGGAGE EXPRESS.

An agent of this reliable Express Company will pass through each train before reaching the depot, and take up checks and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Baggage will be called for promptly when orders are left at the Passenger Depot, Eleventh and Market streets. The travelling public are assured that it is *entirely responsible.*

FREIGHTS.

By this route freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from any points on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, by railroad direct, or to any point on the navigable waters of the West, by steamers from Pittsburg.

The rates of freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies. Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

For freight contracts or shipping directions, apply to or address the Agents of the Company:—

S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., of Philadelphia.
D. A. STEWART, Pittsburg.
CLARK & CO., Chicago.
LEECH & CO., No. 1 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York.
LEECH & CO., No. 77 Washington street, Boston.
WILLIAM BROWN, No. 80 North street, Baltimore, Agent Northern Central Railway.

H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
ENOCH LEWIS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 16, 1864, until further notice

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3:10, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 P. M.

The 8:20 down, and the 3½ and 5½ trains up, do not stop on the Germantown Branch.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M.; 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill, 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8:35, 11:05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown, 5½, 7, 7:50, 9 and 11 A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6½ and 9 P. M.

The 5½ train up will stop at Wissahickon, Manayunk, and Conshohocken only.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8:35, 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk, 6½, 7½, 8:20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 7, and 9½ P. M.

H. K. SMITH, General Superintendent,
my21 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—Commencing MONDAY, June 20, 1864, from WALNUT Street Wharf.

FOR CAPE MAY.

At 8 and 10 A. M. and at 4:30 P. M.

For Salem and Bridgeton, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Glassboro, at 6, 9, and 10 A. M., and 4 and 4:30 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, &c., at 6 and 9 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Cape May at 6 and 11:40 A. M., and 5:10 P. M.
Millville at 7:40 A. M., and 1:37 and 6:50 P. M.
Salem at 6 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Bridgeton at 6:15 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
Glassboro at 7:10 and 8:05 A. M., 2:25, 3:00 and 7:58 P. M.
Woodbury at 7, 7:49 and 8:54 A. M., and 2:50, 3:29, 5:05 and 8:12 P. M.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY, Office No. 5 WALNUT Street, will call for and deliver Baggage, and attend to all the usual branches of Express business. *Heavy Articles* taken by 6 A. M. lines only, and must be sent to the office the evening previous. Perishable articles by this line must be sent before 5½ A. M. A special messenger accompanies each train.

my31 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia, from the Depot, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, 8 A. M., 11:05 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 6:45 P. M.

Philadelphia Depot changed from EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets, to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets.

Leave West Chester, from the Depot, on East MARKET Street, 6:20 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 4:45 P. M.

The cars of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company (Market street) will convey Passengers to and from the Philadelphia Depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., connect with trains on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad for Oxford and intermediate points.

ja1-tf HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD 1864.

This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.

It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to Emporium (195 miles), on the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie (78 miles), on the Western Division.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Mail Train leaves..................................8:00 A. M.
Express Train leaves...............................10:30 P. M.

Cars run through without change both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Baltimore and Lock Haven.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on the Express Train both ways.

For information respecting Passenger business, apply at the S. E. corner of Eleventh and Market streets.

And for Freight business of the Company's Agents:—

S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Sixteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia.
J. W. Reynolds, Erie.
J. M. Drill, Agent, N. C. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOSEPH D. POTTS,
ja4-tf General Manager, Williamsport.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD OPEN TO OXFORD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the trains will leave as follows:—

LEAVE EASTWARD.			LEAVE WESTWARD.		
STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.	STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.
Oxford	5:50	3:25	Philadelphia	8:00	4:30
West Grove	6:25	3:52	West Chester	7:05	4:45
Avondale	6:35	4:01	W. C. Junction	9:08	5:41
Kennett	7:00	4:17	Concord	9:23	5:56
Chadd's Ford	7:12	4:41	Chadd's Ford	9:41	6:14
Concord	8:00	5:00	Kennett	10:05	6:37
W. C. Junction	8:15	5:13	Avondale	10:21	6:54
Philadelphia	9:23	6:26	West Grove	10:29	7:02
West Chester	9:09	6:10	Oxford	10:56	7:30

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia has been changed from Eighteenth and Market streets, to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, West Philadelphia. Market Street Passenger Railway Cars convey Passengers to and from the Depot.

Passengers go through without change of cars.

ja4 HENRY WOOD, Superintendent.

SALEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Running time of Trains, commencing FRIDAY, January 1, 1864:—

From Walnut Street Wharf at 9 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M., freight 12 M. Returning, leave Salem at 4 A. M., 8:05 A. M., 1:10 P. M. Freight daily each way. Apply to

MORTON MILLS, Agent,
Second Covered Pier above WALNUT Street,
S. DELAWARE Avenue.
ja4-tf J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after SUNDAY, June 19, 1864.

Passenger trains leave Philadelphia for

Baltimore at 4:30 (Express, Mondays excepted), 8:05 A. M., 12 M., 2:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Chester at 8:05, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:00 and 11:00 P. M.

Wilmington at 4:30 (Mondays excepted), 8:05, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:00, 10:30 and 11:00 P. M.

New Castle at 8:05 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dover at 8:05 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Milford at 8:05 A. M.
Salisbury at 8:05 A. M.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8:45, 9:40 A. M. (Express), 1:10, 5:25 and 10:25 P. M.

Wilmington at 1:45, 6:45, 9 A. M., 12:21, 1, 1:45, 4:00, 4:39, 7:25 and 9:10 P. M.

Salisbury at 1:00 P. M.
Milford at 3:35 P. M.
Dover at 6:20 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.
New Castle at 8:30 A. M. and 6:35 P. M.
Chester at 7:45, 9:40 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 4:40, 5:00, 6:14, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations at 10:25 P. M.

Leave Baltimore for Dover and intermediate stations at 1:10 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 8:45 A. M., 3 and 11:05 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5:20, 9:25 A. M., 2:55 and 11:40 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:—

Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 7:45 P. M.

SUNDAYS—Only at 4:30 A. M., 10:30 P. M., from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

From Philadelphia to Wilmington at 4:30 A. M., 10:30 and 11:00 P. M.

From Wilmington to Philadelphia at 1:45 A. M. and 7:20 P. M. Only at 10:25 P. M. from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

ja4 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES. 1864.

The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' Lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

Will leave as follows, viz:—	FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express	3 00
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, 2d Class Ticket	2 25
At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation	2 25
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Express	3 00
At 3 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)	1 75
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket	2 25
2d Class do	1 50
At 7½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket	2 25
2d Class do	1 50

For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 3:30 P. M.

For Flemington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, 5 P. M.

For Mount Holly, Evansville, and Pemberton, at 6 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M.

For Freehold at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 6 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. The 3:30 and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly and Burlington at 7 P. M.

Steamboat Trenton, for Bristol, Burlington, Beverly, Torresdale and Tacony, at 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—	
At 4 A. M. (night) via Kensington and New York, Washington and New York Mail	$2 25
At 11:15 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 4:30 P. M. via Kensington and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 6:45 P. M. via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York Express	3 00

Sunday lines leave at 4 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 7:15 A. M. This line connects with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk at 3:30 P. M.

For Flemington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, at 5 P. M.

For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M.

For Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, at 9 A. M., 5, 5:45 and 8 P. M. The 9 A. M. Line runs to Bristol.

☞ For New York, and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The Cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each Train, run from the Depot.

Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at No. 3 Walnut street.

WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

June 20, 1864.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA WILL LEAVE

From foot of Courtland street at 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden; at 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M., and 12 (Night) via Jersey City and Kensington.

From foot of Barclay street, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.

From Pier No. 1, North River, at 12 M., 4 and 8 P. M. (Freight and Passengers) via Amboy and Camden.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW York and all the stations on the Camden and Amboy and connecting Railroads.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company's Freight Lines for New York will leave Walnut street wharf, on and after January 8, daily (Sundays excepted), at 4 o'clock P. M.

Returning, the above Lines will leave New York at 1 and 4 P. M.

Freight must be delivered before 3½ P. M. to be forwarded the same day.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 12½ o'clock P. M. Small packages for Mount Holly received up to 2 o'clock P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

Increased facilities having been made for the transportation of LIVE STOCK drovers are invited to try this route.

When stock is furnished in quantities of TWO CAR LOADS or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yards, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of the shipment.

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 208 S. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.
GEO. B. RAYMOND, Freight Agent,
ja5-tf Pier No. 1, North River, New York.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
AND
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

The train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., the Reading and Columbia Railroad for Ephrata, Lititz, and Columbia, and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with "Northern Central," "Cumberland Valley," and "Schuylkill and Susquehanna" trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Harrisburg, &c., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Central Railroad trains for Pittsburg, &c., Northern Central Railroad trains for Sunbury, Northumberland, Elmira, &c., and at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6:00 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arriving in Philadelphia at 9:00 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:10 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:50 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., Pottsville at 2½ P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7 P. M.

Market trains, with a passenger car attached, leave Philadelphia at 1 P. M., for Reading and all way stations; leave Reading at 12, noon, for Downingtown at 12:30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 7:30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8:15 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., and 12:15 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 7 P. M., passing Reading at 12 midnight, and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 6:30 A. M., passing Reading at 8:45 A. M., and arriving at New York at 1:45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany these trains through, between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Mail trains for Harrisburg leave New York at 6 A. M. and 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:10 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:45 A. M. and 11:05 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1:30 and 7:10 P. M. for Pinegrove only; returning from Harrisburg at 1:30 P. M., and from Pinegrove at 5:15 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS,

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $46:35 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new freight depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.